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AGENTS.

Perhaps the greatest want of the milliof wise leadership at Washington, is a larger and more efficient cavalry force than we possess. This is a sore need, and it is sorely felt in Kentucky and elsewhere. It leaves many sections exposed in great measure to rebel in cursions and depredations which we should certainly have the means of resisting and

The attention of the military authorities at Washington was called to this matter a good while ago. Last fall General Rousseau, who had won great distinction in several most bloody battles, visited the capital, after for the express purpose of laying before the administration the pressing and obvious reasons why a very large cavalry force should protect our own lines, routes of transportation, &c., but to break in upon, to break through, and to break up those of the rebals himself entirely confident, that, with a comnetent force, he could at the same time keep Kentucky and Tennessee free from hostile raids, and, by the destruction of the Southern railroads, cut off rebel supplies and render the maintenance of large Southern armies an

and obstinate functionaries at Washington, who think they know everything better anything. They do not permit themselves to oubt for a moment that they have a more intimate and thorough knowledge of the condition of affairs within sconting distance of Generals themselves can possibly possess. They feel perfectly sure that they know the exact rebel strength at all points. Through mportance, they see and hear what is done and even what is to be done everywhere. forcements, for they know what he needs ess and strength, and we have reason to bethe General-in-Chief pronounced dictatorially that the raising of a large cavalry force great, wonderfully great, at saving expenses i

all things connected with army operations!

The events that have since occurred show rectly stated by a New York contembary. that, "in the early part of January, the rebel Forrest, with four thousand men, made a raid miles of Memphis, destroying immense quanfities of supplies, breaking the railroad in several places between Memphis and Corinth, Insecure Central and Western Tennessee. He managed to escape back to the Tallahatchie quantities of plunder, although sixteen tho sand men were on his track, watching for him. Emboldened by his exploit, he has at-Nuchville and the Tennessee River. His raids and those of other rebals have cost us a fearful amount, discommoded our armies most depopulated large sections of country. But, if General Rousseau, who is now at Nash ville, guarding with all the means at his comes, had been granted what he vainly asked a Washington, not he but the rebels would be now upon the defensive; and we confidently believe that every important transportation ere this have been broken up, and scores of Southern cities captured. The saving of Fedforce, and the destruction of the enemy's property and the dispersion of the enemy's force

Union Prisoners Subsisting on Dog Meat. The Richmond Examiner of the 28th ult. con-

Warning to Degr.—According to the statement of "A Clitzen," who writes us on the subject, B-ile Isle, the depot of the Yankee prinoners in Riebmond, is unhealthy for dogs—tspecially well-conditioned dogs. "The Yankees eat them," and this our correspondent knows from facts that have come within his knowledge. Several gentlemen on their anything; but if they prefer a steak of canine meat to the rations of beef, bread, potatoes, and soup furnished them from the Commiscary Department by the prison officials, it is to their liking, not ours. Some animals of a carnivorous nature rather like the first of another calined in the first of the first of

is atterly infamous. But it shows at least one thing, that has been occasionally admitted but generally denied. It clearly shows that what has been said about the starvation of Union prisoners in portions of the rebel Con to the revolting necessity of eating dogs must Richmond beast talks about the Yankees preotrtoes, and soup, furnished from the rebel Commissary Department, he is guilty of a lying mockery. He knows that such rations are poisoners would not feed on the disgusting diet which he says they are in the habit of devouring. No doubt he himself might be ved to the point of cating dogs, cats,

that, if he doubts the statement that the | would be to concede the right of secession, Yankee prisoners in the Belle Isle prison eat dogs, and will visit Belle Isle, taking a dog along, he will come away alone and convinced. We say that if the poor prioners eat dogs, as no doubt they do when they can get them, he had better not go there either with or without a dog along. He might not return either alone or in company. Starvation might not stop to discriminate between the great dog and the smaller and more re-

The fact is attested from a hundred sources. nat many of the rebels, when our men escane rom Southern prisons, hunt them down with retty strong game-making their dogs eat ir poor fellows out of prison, and forcing our cor fellows to eat the dogs in prison.

For the sake of present information as vell as of future reference, we subjoin the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of Kentucky at the late session, together with a few explanatory citations:

Resolved by the General Assembly of the National Union and the Constitution. stand has been taken after the maturest delib ner resources of men, money, and creat to me support of our gallant armics in the field un-til the rebellion is subdued and treason dis-armed; and she will, through the peaceful mode prescribed by the fundamental law of the land, use her efforts to correct any errors that have been committed either by the Exec-utive or legislative departments of the gov-

nlistment of negroes as soldiers into the ar-nies of the United States, and we carnestly rotest against their culistment within the State of Kentucky; and we respectfully request the President of the United States to remove from our limits and borders all camps for negro soldiers, by which our slaves are enticed to leave the service of their

Resolved, That the inaugural address and essage of Governor Bramlette to the pre-

We may observe here that the first of those resolutions is an amended form of the resolution introduced by Mr. Lowry as a substitute for the Report of the Federal Committee than any other man in the country knows in the House. The resolution as it now stands involves a clear and consistent reously by the legislative resolutions of the State: that is to say, it involves a distinct reaffirmation of the principles of the Kentucky with the next two resolutions constitutes the series reported by Mr. Bell on behalf of a select committee and covers substantially the whole ground of the original report. This was admitted by Mr. Lowry himself in the It is in vain for any General, no matter how | debate on the question as to whether the report of the Select Committee or the original report as moved anew by Mr. Hanson should infinitely better than he can pretend to. They be adopted. "Every doctrine enunciated in sit up like burlesque Jupiters, guiding the | the amendment," said Mr. Lowry, according affairs of mortals. Gen. Rousseau explained to our Frankfort correspondent, "was in the and enforced his views with his usual clear- report from the Select Committee, but the arguments here have been directed not against lieve that his proposal was favorably regarded | the doctrines contained therein, but as to their by the President, but it was scouted by Secre- phraseology. Are we to differ about words, tary Stanton and Geu. Halleck, more es- between tweedledum and tweedledge?" . To pecially the former, who searcely treated Gen. | the same effect was the admission of Mr. Lauck fort correspondent, referring to Mr. Lauck in this debate, "gave a history of the secession movement, and asserted that all the vital principles heretofore enunciated by Kentucky through her Legislature and Conventions were embodied in these resolutions, not in the

> In order to give somewhat greater emphasis to the report, however, the final resolution of he series as it stands was added to the report. the citations we give below from the statepapers approved in the resolution.

same language, but with equal force and dis-

the report of the Select Committee by the

leading objectors to the original report. With

this construction the report of the Select

Governor Bramlette, treating of our Federrelations in his inaugural address, said: How shall the Constitution-abiding, Union-oving, conservative men, North and South, neet the issue presented by those who, on the me hand, seek, by usurpation, to pervert the

d by the constitution. Through the ballot-ox we must control legislation within just

manner therein prescribed. The same and disloyal. Rebellion has not altered, or changed, or modified either the Federal of State constitutions. Nor has the rebellion destroyed the existence of the States as State. ent to accept the civil instead military rule.

action is necessary. The govern ons, and suggestive of a dangerons and

the States, by receivon, and not lose their status as States in the Union. Their harmonious and peaceful relatious only were disturbed. By rebellion they invoked the military to supersede the civil rule during the time of rebellion. Revolt did not disorganize and remit them to a territorial status, for reno ion attempted, but failing, is no revolution obtaine is changed, everything remains. It has successful attempt which revolutionize, anges, destroys. It follows, therefore, that to terms can be demended except to submi the constitution and laws as they are. To emand entiting more would be to change dides with the rebellion—to make war upon the constitution at the moment the rebels be-

came willing to rubmit to it.

But may not the rebel States be required to assemble conventions and so modify their constitutions as to meet these domaids? No such convention can be called, to have any legal power, until after the State is organized under the constitution and to the constitution and the cons ion. When organized so as to be in position of sell a convention, it will be in harmony with its federal relations, being all the time a and of the Union, and a sovereign State of the Union; and ne power or party would be the Union; and ne power or party would be the Union; and ne power or party would be the Union; and ne power or party would be the Union; and ne power or party would be the Union; and ne power or party would be the Union; and ne power or party would be the Union; and the Union; a dare to attempt to lay terms in violation of Federal and State rights. To require such

and thus vindicate the right claimed by rebel-

it is because we deny the power of such

The recent elections clearly and unmistak oly define the popular will and public tent of Kentucky. It is settled that tacky will, with unwavering faith, and ebellion and maintain the Union. That for his purpose she will "devote the whole re

uphold and maintain the government prosecution of our defensive war. This she will do through the peaceful medium of the ballot-box, by the persuasions of argument, and the legitimate force of our constituted tribunals.

The recent vote of Kentucky proclaims that she will not fraternize with rebellion, either open or covert; and with equal emphasis that she will not traternize with those who would pervert our just defence into a fanatical war upon the effectivational rights and liberties of the people of the Southern-States. But firmly and immagnish priced more har own inter ly and immovably poised upon her own

tructed Union-that Kentucky desires; by preserved Union and restored peace upon a Kentucky hails with safisfaction the demon

y the recent elections of many of her sister states, and looks to the co-operation of con-cervative men as the hope of a vigorous and vise proscention of our defensive war, and

ing and arming negro regiments. Our objection is, that the arming of negroes humiliates the just pride of loyal men and injuriously affects their interests. The loyal man is as much injured by the arming of negroes as the distoyal man. The injury against the rebel, not upon the loyal men. This is the white man's government; he is abundantly able to defend it. There are plenty of loyal white men to defend the gov-

loyal interests of the country should not be endangered or sacrificed, and its just pride be broken by an uncalled for and need-less experiment which can profit nothing, while it endangers much, and caters only to the passions of the extreme abolitionist, who has no respect for the Constitution, and no lease for the Union.

The vicious ambition of the Southern men and the bigoted fanaticism of men of the and the bigoted fanaticism of men and the bigoted fanaticism of men and notification and accepting a sectional quarrel about a local institution, have forced quarrel about a local institution, have forced quarrel about a local institution, have forced quarrel about a local institution. sought to create a sectional division upon the tariff, in order to build up a government based upon the aristocracy of the slave owner, having been folled by the incorruptible patriotism and, indomitable will of Andrew Jack-

of about the slave with the fanalicism of the orth, which deepens in its affections as its bject darkens in complexion.
Slavery, being local, cannot be the subject factional action. Yet, being confined with a certain contiguous States, and excluded

sovereignty within the limits of the Stat-and for local surposes, we feel the more keenl the wrong inflicted upon us by those deny-ing the foundation theory of our governmen and who make war upon its perpetuity—th-one asserting the supremisely of State rights tional sovereignty of the people, and North-tional sovereignty of the people, and North-ern fanaticism at the sovereignty which, by national fist, is received to them within the States. Each would form a new and differ-ent government. The truly loyal man is struggling to maintain a government—not to make one. The government we have is better than any which has ever recorded it to a hen any which has ever preceded it, and uperior to any suggested by revolutionists. The secessionists, who would destroy the government by force, and the fanatic who would testroy by funovation, are alike the enemies of our government. The soldier who bares common enemy of those who adhere to enstitutional Union, formed by the wise

Kentucky, with steadfast and invincible yalty, bas constantly adhered to the true no of duty, bringing all her mental, moral, The marks of emphasis in these several ex-

racis are Governor Bramlette's. No word of comment is required to eluciracis. The language of Governor Bramlette speaks for itself. We have cited the extracts not to comment on them but to present them as a commentary on the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly. And in the light of this authoritative commentary surely no one at home or abroad can be in danger of

The intelligence received by way of Memphis that General Sherman had entered Selma seems to be fully confirmed. The Memphis Bulletin of Wednesday last mentions the receipt of a letter from Vicksburg by a gentleman in a position to know of what he is speaking, and he mentions high military authority as one source of his knowledge that Selma. He states that on Friday, the 19th, news was received from the expedition that t was occupying Selma, and he adds that the ccupation was gained by a severe fight. It is understood that the next point attacked would be the capital of the State, Montgomery, one bundred miles higher up the the Alabama River. Selma is situated on the right bank of the river: in 1861 it had a population of 3,177 persons. It stands on a high

of steps, vessels depositing their cargoes on the bluff by the aid of machinery. It is the southern terminus of the Alabaraa and milroad, via Meridian and Jackson, with Vicksburg. In 1859-60 it exported nearly one hundred thousand bales of cotton. It is Montgomery is situated on a high bluff on the left bank of the river four hundred and fifteen | cause thereof, by vigorous war, and all an miles above Mobile. In 1860 it had a populaion of ten thousand persons. It has iron | the telegraph go very by to acquit the call of foundries, and shipped a large amount of cot- | the accusation of bypodisy that we made in ton. The river is navigable to this point at | noticing the telegraphic report. We accordall times of the year, so that in capturing | ingly hasten to make all proper acknowled-Selma, Sherman is in reach of the Gulf by ments to the national committee of the rad water communication. The importance of cals. If anybody not are rolutionary abolithis fact every reader can readily perceive. I tionist attends the Baltimora Convention, and The city has railroad communication with shall be kicked out into the street for his Atlanta, Georgia, and with Pensacola, Flor- pains, he will have nothing but his own stusouth of Chattanooga, According to the statement we pub

The Letest from Dallones Battles of the turedawn Colonel Mahlolsis of the 24th Illinots, Killed.

The Nashville Union is indebted to a friend, who left Buzzard's Roost on Friday noon, for full particulars of the late battle in the vicinity Dalton. Our forces moved out, on the morning of the 25th, and soon perceived the enemy posted on the various hills in the icinity of Dalton, with batteries of from two four guns, determined to dispute every inch of our progress. Baird's division of the right. Johnston the centre, and Cruft the left, but at no time were all engaged. and detached brigades, and in every instance our forces were entirely successful. Colonel Grose's brigade of Cruft's division carried one hill in the most gallant and spirited manner, and General Turchin's a second, with equal determination and despatch. The obstacles to our advance being thus cleared away Johnston's and Cruft's divisions moved forward, passing Buzzard's Roost, driving the exemy before them in great numbers, but not without constant skirmishing, in which our forces nicked up a great number of fugitives and those who were anxious to get within our linesthe whole amounting to nearly four hundred. When darkness set in the armies bivouacked for the night, our forces being my but a few hundred yards to our front, Gen. Thomas was present, and superintended matters in person; and after discovering the enemy's position, became convioued that it

he therefore made preparations for a strategic movement, the nature of which, however, we deem it imprudent to mention; and therefore Cruft's division was ordered to take up a new position, thereby leaving the brigades of King and Hambright, of Johnston's division, which were in the advance, with no other support than Morgan's brigade of Jeff. C. Davis's Mistaking this for a retreat, the rebels, a about two o'clock A. M. of the 26th, advanced their lines, and, before they were discovered.

were within twelve feet of our pickets, who were but a short distance in advance of the main body. As soon as our lines were discovered the enemy opened a volley of musketry, which was returned in gallant style for an hour and a half, and until the rebels with-The informant describes the scene as one of

the grandest he ever witnessed: the continual ratiling of musketry from ten thousand infantry, and the bright blaze of the powder, which, at first in flashes, finally settled as if a steady flame, until the heavens were illuminated, rendered the affair altogether beyond the

Morgan's brigade, which had been acting as

the rebels from breaking our lines. ont, an attack in great force, at about dayalry under command of Colonels Harrison and Boone, and which held our extreme right. A ed, and one prisoner; they then retired, but were soon after ordered to take up a position near the same place, which they did without loss; and which they now hold. forty-two killed and about two hundred lotzi, of the 24th Illinois regiment of infantry. Nothing can surpass the gallantry displayed world a new cause for admiring their hero-

ism, petriotism, and valor. During the night trains were heard coming not amount to more than 15,000 men.

General Palmer's garments were pierced no less than four times by bullets during the series of engagements.

Our forces had not fallen back, as reported by telegraph, to Tunnel Hill, but held a strong position beyond Buzzard Roost, from which they cannot be driven, and from which an advance will doubtless be made within a day or two. Everything wears the most cheering

icate a diversion upon Montgomery, the orig- Hamphrey Marshall, has oustd S. S. Scott nal rebel capital. The report that he has aptured Selma will, we hope, be authenticaed as it has been one of the chief sources of E. M. Bruce, and John Mian, H. W. Bru bel supply and is the centre of a very prouctive agricultural country. We must reusin for the present in doubt as to Sherman's

L. E. Brice, and John A.

The Brice and uctive agricultural country. We must re main for the present in doubt as to Sherman object: that it is important was developed by his conversations when he last passed through our city, but he was very taciturn on the subject of his ulterior plans. The Army and Navy Journal has the following speculative comments upon his movements:

"It is no longer a secret that, a strong colwill be thrown open to our gunboats. In a word, the great centre of productive forces will be seized, and with it all that it involves of fatality to the rebel cause. At the same time that Sherman's force is pursuing the line indicated another some contents. indicated, another very powerful cavalry col imn, twelve thousand strong, under Ger Smith and Grierson, has set out from Corin and Holly Springs with the manifest inten-of following the Mobile and Ohio railroad couthward. This force will be available presontly for the double purpose of covering Sagr man's front and flanks, and of making a serie of raids on the most extended scale. We would not be understood, in the indication of this programme, as going beyond simple spec-ulation; but we do say that it assigns an adequate theory for the operations of the force exployed, and if successfully executed my

SPRING.

duce consequences of the very highest mo

This is the first day of Spring and marks the close of stern Winter's reign. We have felt his chilling breezes, and been girt by ice and snow. But sweet Spring, with smiles of sunshine and songs of birds, will now greet | senses than one. us. Beautiful Spring! who does not love the season! To old age it brings bright visions of childhood's days-the spring of life. To the young, glowing dreams of sanshine, joy, and sweet flowers in early bloom. Then farewell to the clouds and storms of Winter's

Ber It turns out that the telegraph the other day omitted a comple of importan clauses in the call for a national convention fact to "all qualified voters who desire th un conditional maintenance of the Union, the and efficient means." The clauses dropped by pidity to blame. The call is plain enough.

ished yesterday, the cavalry force under Gen Smith, in its advance through Mississippi, ac complished very much, but the sad part and a very sad part of the affair is that it failed to accomplish its main purpose, a junction with Gen. Sherman. It was represented, when it set out, as the finest body of cavalry ever organized in this country, but it was met and driven back, although Smith and Grierson are recognized as among the very best cavalry officers in the service. The result is ascribed to the dilatoriness of ene or two officers, who failed to come up in time with their commends, rendering it newssary for Smith to halt for several days in his march and thus to give the rebels ample time to concentrate in his front. The delinquents, we most sincerely hope, will be sternly deal with according to their deserts. The rebels improved their opportunity and combined in all possible strength, greatly outnumbering the Federal force, and when Smith, after his long delay, finally advanced, he power of rebel numbers could not be withstood. And now Smith, after a singularly perflous and rapid retreat, is back in Memchis, whence he can perhaps accomplish somehing with his fine veteran troops, though we scarcely know what. In the mean time, the whole or large portion of the ferces that combined against him can go and make themselves powerfully felt in important felds of action.

We rejoice at the mucl witch Gen. Smith and his forces were able to accomplish, but it impossible to say what dl the consequences of bis repulse may be. Ve suppose that his strong body of veteran avalry has been a portion, and perhaps an important portion, of and see if the evils of which we complain Gen. Sherman's reliance in his tremendous expedition into the hear and bowels of the South. As he probably cannot go forward. Sherman may find himsef, in his great exigency, without the cavalr that he absolutely needs. It is true that he rebel papers o Georgia speak of Shermin's having had a powerful cavalry force it his rapid advance through that State, but, f it had not been thought that he would ned the reinforcement of Smith's cavalry, Smin would not have been ordered to join hm. Reinforced by th, he would no doub have been irresistible. We trust that he i irresistible. And vet it must be understood hat he has entered upon the greatest, boldes and most important enterprise of all the wr. and that the de-

ruction with which his lovements threaten verything vital in the Suth cannot fail to ause an immediate corentration against him of the whole force hat the South can command to avert the communion of her Johnston's, forces from Lauregard's, forces from Savannah and Mobis, and forces from vasious other quarters, carconcentrate rapidy sgainst him, and, while we have the deepa support, came into the action and prevented and energy and fertility of resource, we canand energy and fertility of resource, we cannot but feel deeply and even painfully anxious
not but feel deeply and even painfully anxious
not but feel deeply and even painfully anxious
not but feel deeply and even painfully anxious

know not. Perhaps nine except himself at Washington don't know. Of course he does not contemplate maining motionless rief skirmish ensued, in which our forces lost | for any great length of ims at any point in Alabama or Georgia, unless indeed he shall take possession of Mobile or Savannah. And even then he would not tlink of remaining stationary with the whole of the glorious army that rejoices in hin at its leader.

wounded. Among the former was Col. Mah- that an election was heldlest month for Representatives to the rebel Congress for Ken The precincts vere "lying about by our troops in this battle. They have aided locce' wherever a squid of the traito their hard-carned laurels, and given to the tor sons of this State culd be found in Dixie. The voting was one by general ticket, and about one thousand voters elected the twelve members, or abut 831/3 between in from the South coetinually, and from pris- each favored Representative and his oners it was learned that Johnston was call- antagonist. The result of this noble exing in his scattered forces; but that all would hibition of the elective frankise will fill a proud page in history, and ve therefore append it for preservation:

In the Second District we niss the name o John W. Crockett; in the Sixth George P. Hodge is superseded by one of the Burnetts: ad in the Eighth our oleiginous friend W. Ewing, James S. Crispan, a. R. while Willis B. Machen, He

Breckinridge, Jr., has been le Dr. Robert J. cold, having represented the Tint out in the while some one who delights is the last year, Bradley takes his place. The terrible end of a triangular contest are visible in the Second District; for if Triplett and Dennis had joined have been defeated by 15 majority. Whether the rebellion has gained or lost by this, we shall not pretend to decide. It is noticeable that opposition begins to spring up against the original members of the Council of Ten who constituted the Provisional Government of ndependent from the United States at the celebrated Russellville Convention. William E Sims and Henry C. Burnett are snugly ensconeed in the rebel Senate at present, and | those established by our military author cannot be reached. In a very short time there | themselves during the present war. rebel rank and file as to the patriotism, ability, and valor of these men, who will feel ex-Europe, while their dupes will tell them, tauntingly, as the Cardinal Richelieu said to the first valet de chambre of Louis XIII .:

You are pale, dear Beringhen—thisair Suits not your delicate frame; I have long thought so: Steep not another night in Paris; 50— Or cles your precious life may be it danger. I cave France, dear Beringhen. Real it is stated that John Morgan has an pointed a barber for each one of his regiments

brows of all the Federal officers that he mass capture. We shall be glad if those of guerillas who are not barbers don't do a deal worse; we expect to hear of their share

Every day the House of Representa-

hat nearly the whole of our newly constructed ships are much too slow. A fleet that isn't fleet may be considered no fleet at all.

sible manner in which the telegraphic reports are forwarded to us for deciphering and pubprehensible form in which they appear to our readers in our daily summary of despatches. Our corps of printers can set up types from the very worst and most cramped styles of chirc- would not be at all surprised if he were to atfrom the writers, but the telegraphic reports have neither sense nor readable neumanahin and present a conglomerate mass of villainous tim et literatim, but not punctuatim-for it has no stops-an extract from our noon

ABSURD TELEGRAPHING .- The incomprehen-

Italy Parlenert resumed its sitting armament natni guard Haslena Jarge quantities war materials continue being forwarded Aacona Bologna Austrio—the Richsays closed the Emperor said that Austrias mission was peace not withstanding endeavors Austria to exercife conciliators in fluores. broken out between u and Deumark in con

news received at New York by the steamer

Bremen from Southampton. It reads:

We might, with Champollion, attempt to decipher the inscriptions on obelisks, temples, or pyramids of the cras of Saophis or ensaophis; unravel the written mysteries on the monoliths of Luxor or Karnack; dive down into the Dead Sea to bring up interpretations from Sodom and Gomorrah; or pour with Layard over the Assyrian marbles, with some hope of success as a reward for our patient assiduity, but who could ever hope to guess at the Sphynx-like cabalisms of such telegraphic despatches? alphabet, with its dots and dashes, to an unpractised eye or ear, would visld as much information as the telegrams when writ- forms us that the country surrounding Burkesten by those who attempt to commit the pulsations of the magnetic currents to paper for the use of the press. We despair of being able to | wanton depredations. The bands are mainly penetrate the mystery. We have in our life | composed of deserters from Kentucky and amused ourselves by studying cryptography, | Tennessee robel regiments under the comand with some success, but the telegraphic operators have dumbfounded us. We acknowledge beat; we "give it up," and shall in fature attempt nothing but as Lord Stanley did to tell the numbers of the rebels against Richard III-"by guess." We have ex- killed and captured during the time nearly hausted our patience, and we know that of two hundred of them. Champ Ferguson's our readers has been sorely taxed, and we original band has been almost entirely annihave no remedy but to grin and bear it, until men of sounder discretion are placed in the very responsible positions of telegraphic operators. In the meantime, we shall make the proper representations at headquarters.

GEN. SMITH'S CAVALRY EXPEDITION .- The reports of stragglers who reached Memohis ty prisoners arrived in this city Monday and stated that Gen. Smith's cavalry, expedition had been cut up, turned out to be false. The General reached Memphis on Thursday night last, and we have the following particular lars of the expedition: On the 18th ult. it reached Okalona, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, saventy five miles south of Corinth, and one hundred and thirty miles southeast of Memphis. Here it was heard that Sherman had

The Richmond Examiner says now that Sherman's force is dispersed or withdrawn, there appears to be but little anxiety as to anything Farragut may accomplish.

Telegraphic Despatch. captured Meridian, and was advancing east. On the 19th Gen. Smith marched to Egypt Station, on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. where he captured and destroyed a vast quantity of Confederate corn. One column went through Aberdeen, the other west of the railroad, concentrating at Prairie Station. The Aberdeen column, under Gen. Grierson, had considerable skirmishing near that place, and destroyed over 100,000 bushels of Confederate ruin. Forces from Lee's army, forces from | corn at Prairie Station; also a large lot of Confederate cotton.

was reported in force at West Point. At 11 A. M. advance skirmished heavily with the enemy. At 3 P. M. halted within a mile of west Point. Lost one Lieutenant killed an West Point. Lost one Lieutenant killed an wen wounded in the skirmish, and killed

On the 21st, moved forward and found For est, Lee, Chalmers, and Roddy were com-pined against us. They tried to cut our col-ma, in two, but without success. Very heavy lighting occurred both in the rear and advance. The 2d lows had a number killed and wounded in a gallant charge. There were from 2,000 to 3,000 rebels on each flank, and

All their ammunition was saved.

Smith now fell back slowly, our troop mobishing the rebels as they advanced. To ebel loss was quite heavy. Smith burne very treatle on the Mobile and Onio road and destroyed miles of track and a very larg

On the 22d, broke up camp at 1 A. M., after sting only two hours. There was severe ghting in the rear all day. The rebels lost eavily, as the roads were ambust afely at New Albany, at noon of the 23d-Most of the expedition, however,

ped at Collier. The expedition destroyed over a million bushels of corn, tore up and destroyed miles of track on the Mississippi and Ohio railroad, burned many bridges and tresties, captured and brought in over 1,500 mules and horses, about 2,000 negroes, and over 300 rebel prisoners, who are now in Irving Prison. It is imossible to give our loss, but it is much less on the enemy's. The expedition was suc-

cful in every point, and in every particular except the important one of making a junction with Sherman, which is attributed inly to the slow movements of New Jersey Pennsylvania cavalry regiments, causing

New York, March 1. Details are published of the late battle in Florida. Our force was 4,000 infantry, 400 cavalry, and 20 cannon. The enemy's was reported at 13,000, posted between swamps and protected by earthworks and rifle-pits. The report that no skirmishers were thrown out is untrue. After our defeat we retreated in good order.—Telegraphic Despatch.

We should like to know why in the name only four thousand four hundred men was Kentucky, and declared our Slate free and | sent into a remote region where it was notoriously easy for the rebels to gather speedily together whatever strength they might need. There are no precedents for such folly except The despatch says that "the report that no

skirmishers were thrown out is untrue." Let us know whether scouts were thrown out in ceedingly anxious to make the tour of the manner that is usual where a military force is moving in a hostile country full of peril. If scouts had been thrown out, they nine to Nashville last evening. would surely kave reported the condition of affairs in front-enemy thirteen thousand strong, posted between swamps, and protected by earth-works and rifle-pits. And could not our troops, if informed of all this, have made a timely retreat without being cut up in battle? The despatch says, that, "after our deto shave off the hair, beard, whiskers, and eye- | feat, we retreated in good order." and could we not have retreated in as good order before efeat as after it?

there is no use in trying to cover up the hat the whole affair was a miserable e of business. "Somebody blundered." where the main or the whole responsibility rests, we may perhaps know better hereafter tives is busily discussing whiskey-in more than we do now. But very likely we shall never know much about it.

of the rebel General, was killed in the late fight with Gen. Smith. If the General himself were killed, we certainly shouldn't curse the dead, but we might feel like exclaiming. "God biss the bullet."

A letter from St. Augustine, Florida,

of the secret Congressional clique, which, du-

the whole of the secession machinery. The

whole clique staid in Congress just as long as

they could with safety to their traitor necks,

all ways the interests of disunion, and then

treason's penalties.

ardson, and Hughes.

meeting his death in a skirmish the latter part

of last week. On Saturday the Colonel sent

a scout of four companies over on Obey river,

Tenn., thirty-five miles from Burkesville, to

look after the guerillas in that section. Thir-

night, that were captured by the 13th Ken-

What does the Richmond organ mean?

Sherman's force may, to be sure, be "with-

drawn," but, if so, we venture to say, that it

occupy another and a more important one.

As to its being "dispersed," that's bald-headed

nonsense. There has been no battle to dis-

or forty thousand men, led by Wm. T. Sher-

man, voluntarily disperse and scatter in the

heart of the rebel Confederacy, hundreds of

miles from any Federal camps?

tucky. Col. Weatherford and his regiment

are doing excellent service on the border.

tentions that Senator Yulee has never held office under the Confederate Government, nor in the State Government of Florida since she seceded, and that he therefore comes within ago, in the course of which he said: the terms of the Amnesty Proclamation. From

Indeed, whenever a gentleman from Mass what people hear of ex-Senator Yulee, they tempt to avail himself of some such plea as this. And yet it would be a most impudent and shameless proceeding. He was one of the busiest and most realous of the original conspirators against the Union, being a member ring the Buchanan administration, engineered

staid there to play the spy and to promote in resigned and went home, exchanging called the hub of our universe, with her spokes the character of disguised rebels for the less now inserted in New York, Pennsylvania, Obio, and into the great West, the great Northwest, the rim of whose wheel now rans with letters recently found in the houses of leading samquoddy to that Rio Grande.

samquoddy to that Rio Grande.

Hence, whapever a gentleman from Massachusetts rises upon this floor introducing a bill like this, if I do not look upon him as a god or a demigod, I look upon him as a god or a demigod, I look upon him as a gower sure to dictate the legislation of the House, and to have a vast control over this country. It is decread in all probability, as was decreed in the case of the confiscation bill, that this emancipation or land occupation bill shall pass this House. It is written; it is ordained. It is a Massachusetts thunderbolt.

There flashes now in the fiery, furious furnace clared was against the constant of the State and the constant of the Constant of the State and the constant of the State and the constant of the Constant of the Constant of the State and the constant of the Constant o rebels at the South was one from Yulee, written from Washington early in January, 1861, saying that, upon consultation, the secession members had decided to remain in Congress as long as possible, in order to defeat measures that might be brought forward against the rebellion-such as raising troops, making loans, &c., &c. The whole of them bill shall pass this mouse, ordained. It is a Massachusetts thunderbolk. There flashes now in the fiery, furious furnace of this hall delenda est Carthago. Ay, not only that Carthage is to be destroyed, but "delenda est Africa"—Africa is to be destroyed also. Slavery is to be abolished, and with it the African. I listen. I tremble before the decree. I hear now from the steeples, the spires, the pulpits of Massachusetts, what I have often heard in the Moslem East from the minarets of the mosque, the cry go forth, "La Mahammed, rasul Allah," were as villainous traitors as ever suffered THIRTEENTH KENTUCKY CAVALRY AND THE GUERILLAS .- Col. Weatherford, of the 13th Kentucky Cavalry, has arrived in our city from Burkesville, Ky., on the Cumberland river, where his regiment, for the past two months, has been stationed. The colonel inville is overrun by guerilla bands, and the

citizens have suffered severely by their many man; the poor, humble son of Afr mands of Champ Ferguson, Hamilton, Rich-The Colonel's regiment since the let of January, has been actively employed in opc. rating against these guerilla hordes, having nilated. Three brothers of the notorlous Richardson have been killed by the gallant boys of the 13th Kentucky, the third one

Mr. Speaker, there are some things in this ept it. I cannot close my eyes to it any m than upon the sun or upon the sun upon the fornado or the storm. and, if not as a wise man, at least as public man I must abide by and act upon it

I mourn over the destruction of the laws of has been withdrawn from one point only to perse it. And would an army of thirty-five

We think that the telegraph agents might be better employed than in insulting and degrading heaven's lightning by sending it to bear such messages.

THE ELEVENTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT .- After will be held in Montgomery county on the second Mondays of February and August, for empire. twelve days each term; in Powell, on the first Mondays of March and September, for six days; in Bath, on the third Mondays of March and September, for twelve days; in Carter, on the first Mondays of April and Octoberr, for six days; in Lawrence, on the second Mondays of April and October, for six days; in Boyd, on the third Mondays of April and October, for twelve days; in Wolfe, on the second Mondays of August and November, for six days; in Morgan, on the second Mondays of May and November, for six days; in Magoffin, on the Mondays after the termination of the Morgan | iscit assumption whence flows the inference, ircuit court, for six days; in Pike, on the that, conceding the inevitable destruction of six days; in Floyd, on the Mondays succeeding the Pike court, for six days; and in

CAPTURE OF THE GUERILLA RICHARDSON .- A deed simply the adoption of the stereotyped gentleman, who passed through Tompkinsville on Sunday morning at ten o'clock, see- This is as we conceive the fundamental ooing a detachment of Union troops on the | jection to the talk of Mr. Brooks. toad, joined them for the purpose of obtaining an escort through that dangerous neigh- he professes to espouse and a foul concession or hood. The force consisted of about one to the cause he professes to oppose. Conservhundred of Col. Weatherford's 13th Kentucky atism in the current politics of our country is cavalry, under command of Capt, Watson and Lieut. Portman, from whom our thformant ! learned that in a recent scout through Jack- | ble or not, the occupation of the conservative son county, Tenn., they had succeeded in is present in its full urgency and dignity, and catching the notorious robber and horse-thief | must so continue as long as constitutional Richardson and another guerilla, the former having made a desperate resistance and been knowledged in the land; may, if the destrucwounded in the arm. The capture was made tion of slavery is really inevitable, as Mr. at the Widow Langford's house, and Captain Watson intended to forward his prisoners to less excuse for employing revolutionary Glasgow.

Johnson, on the Mondays succeeding the

iving swords to General Grant and General | ingly to stand by the great safeguard of the Sherman. They seem to be doing well liberties of the people. "The anxiety I now enough with the ones they have got.

Ber The Richmond Equirer says that Jeff Davis's health is improving, and that his digestion is good. We guess that most of the rebels have more digestion than victuals.

soon as they learned that it was in progress. | ing to this impulse for the first time, he dis-They didn't wait for the result to justify it. | covers that he "must cease protesting and re-

terms upon the great questions of the time, let the people resolve upon his coming to but one Presidential term. If, as the abolitionists say, slavery i dead, why are they continually shooting at

and stabbing the corpse? General Sherman's army has moved as fast as if it had four wings instead of two.

ITEMS .- Four hundred and twenty rebel

day under a strong guard. Recruits continue to arrive in largers. One hundred and seventy, from gan, passed through yesterday, and twenty from Columbus, Ohio.

A number of deserters were received and prwarded to their regiments yesterday. A detachment of eighty mechanics and en from Missouri, passed through to the

Returning regiments are daily passing brough the city to the field with recruited anks. In a few weeks our armies will be tronger and more efficient than they have en at any previous stage of the war. Squads of rebel prisoners are sent to this

son, at this place, are those awaiting trial court-martial. There are quite a number guerillas, whose cases will be taken up in a W days.

The draft is likely to be postporred to the MOVEMENTS OF RE-ENLISTED REGIMES

Mr. James Brooks, of the city of New York, made a speech in Congress several days

with something of awe, may, with that deep

inarets of the mosque, the cry go forth, "La lahoun ila Allah" Mehammed, rasul Allah." od is great and Massachusetts is his prophet.

aces, is not only to be abolished, but the laves are to be abolished also. Two races, he superior and the inferior, cannot live in quality. What was the fate of the Wampaoags and of the Pequods before the Puritan Massachusetts is to be the fate of themegro ave whenever he comes in contact with the

I care less now what may become of the ne-gro, as a freedman, while I care all for secur-ing the white man's sure guarantee for his the sole and under the

liberty.

It is therefore the white man's liberty, not the negro's liberty, that hereafter is to interest me in the discussions before this House.

We know not whether it is fair to regard this talk as anything more than a sort of netnlant badinage, such as disappointment or mishap not finfrequently provokes in spoiled or half-spoiled children; but, regarding it as the serious language of a public man who claims to be a conservative, we certainly think it open to very grave objection. Thus than an maission that the preservation of

slavery as a material laterest is the beginning ! and the end of conservatism; for this is the slavery, the conservative's occupation is gone, and he has nothing left but to acquiesce as gracefully as he may in the revolutionary schemes of the Northern disunionists. This admission is of course totally false. It is incalumny that conservatism is proslaveryism.

not proslaveryism but constitutionalism, and, Brooks supposes, there is on that account the er inducement for the conservatives unflineh- war. feel," says Mr. Brooks, "is not for the negro but for the liberty of the white man; -the continued constitutional liberty of the white man." If Mr. Brooks has never before felt this anxiety, he has nev-Most of the Republican papers at | pulse of conservatism; though, strange tempted to justify the Florida expedition as | to say, just as he seems to be awakensisting,"and must bow submissively to the fearful encrosebments which, the radicals in their pended upon his having anxiety "for the negro" are making upon the "constitutional liberty of the white man." Surely this is a very incomprehensible way of manifesting the nascent anxiety Mr. Brooks confesses. He is now so much more anxious man" than "for the negro" that he renounces all further opposition to those who "for the centration or any other negro" would subvert the "constitutional lib- of causes. Why could no erty of the white man." In other words, such risoners were sent to Fort Delaware yester- is his anxiety for the liberty of the white man that he will do nothing more to uphold it, but destroyed the bridges Je deliberately abandons it to the tender mercies of its negro-loving assailants. Mr. Brooks

will no doubt perceive on a very little reflecion that he has been talking nonsense. Mr. Brooks's text is the assertion that | all his great energies and re slavery is dead; but, whether his text is true or untrue, his discourse has no logical relation to it. His practical conclusion is an egregious glowing terms the plent eives the relation of slavery to conservatism. Conservatism has no more to do with slavery than with any other lawful institution. Conservatism has no special relation to any ma- the pictures terial interest. It aims to maintain the con- course, his stitution and the laws in respect to all matters whatever. It does not aim to uphold any more than to overthrow slavery but to which aphold the constitution and the laws in respect to slavery as well as in respect to Il other matters. It is neither proslaveryism ustitutionalism. It is the faith of society. The duty of the conservatives of the country is consequently not governed by the physical

interest but by the prin tion. What if slavery is asserts? The princip least are not dead; and, are bound in every legitim their violation, and es the and for which they an edly attained already, w of rassive submission

For what is the real

fiscation and emancipa tinguishing slavery the organic principles of the made abolitionism the co and are waging this incomparably greater th And all this they are d slavery. In their onsla the conservatives of the and of the acknowledged charter of our libertia an obstacle in the way of the ex In this conflict Mr. Brooks has be with the conservatives. to uphald slavery or to uphald sumption that slavery is des thereby avow that he was no servative; but, if he ha the fight just as it rag and that the assault upon the co accordingly as wanton as it ould he not for a reason sall me in the good Soht, and

the true lesson taught by the fact he are slavery is dead, as the raised teem agree with Mr. Brooks in affirming signify but one thing; namely, tha designed simply to perpetuate the design of these revolution

If Mr. Brooks believes what he he should arouse himself to

should not "cease protesting and res but should protest and resist with gr ergy and zeal than ever. He new inspiration from the new reve slavery is dead or not is so far a one amongst conservatives that a may take either side of the

question has a peculiar for relaxing his exertion least of all has he any reason to stir the strife. 107 It appears from

the 1st mst. which we serious apprehensions a political circles there, th His talk involves a foul libel upon the cause progress, by cutting him of tant and notessary so winabolding from him t which he has relied for of his purposes. If the The fact that they are felt us in the opinion we ha manner of Smith's advan by whomsoever devised or or

> sive incursion into the alarmed the whole Southern no means abandoned marks we cited yestere paper about the withd forces, and now the in as to his ability to maintain South, are far from en and Grierson's avalra it was to despatch tha was strong enough and prepared to move rimid the posibility of repulse sen have accompanied Sher

When Sherman pene need not take any backw must do it, his return w

The last letter fr vass-back ducks, and or for they de

105 in their

DURNAL.

m the Presidential mbly trust, to one us disregard o and showing fices, to pa al party, w end of the rent's term, and aly and brightly

n as it was and the | tod calt" and shelter us The difficulty, the of hearing from i sources, increases argy and skill, grievously ust and most of being joined The religious studies of the rebels at Richry. Of course ery long where

himself confrontorces in overwhelmthe enemy's cavalry all around him, and, usted the ammuniwhich he must soon ies of battles, there is obtain more. The alry in large force the region where he very unproductive, all mbaistence must at the best be ed for the rebels will undertake what they do not use themselves. what point is Gen. Sherman to go? at is there to which he can go and eaven grant that he himself, far all of us at this distance, may, e-glance, see his way clear before never failed in any emergency al, and we carnestly pray that ail in this. He may be compelled cksburg, but this would be an was permitted to fail! should fall upon him or guilty of that dreadful and ding remarks were in type, a

ch cays that the Richmond th announces that an official nis locates the seat of the soul. ral Polk was received the at the rebel War Department eral Sherman's forces had idien and were retreating in toward Vicksburg. The great is whether he can make a suc All the bridges were dein his triumphant advance, so murch must necessarily be region already nearly exwn army of food and forage, envin his rear and a strong ill give him every possinflict upon him all prac w, gallant chieftain, you to the utmost all the God and education have we copied the follow speech delivered by rechal, and naw rth), and published nta Southern Con

assed by myriad perils.

eys that hanging or shooting

ering men without trial for

was common all over the

were burned to death and

ared out of earthly existence

This butchery was a ter

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exe that hanging, and shoot

vided the murder is com

forty isn't likely to be

age of forty-three,

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ver and instigator

nds aud upon his enemics!

universal salvation among them. sas a few days ago. He go use of incendiary languagim in hand. They carriveniest and friendly limite body of a sturdy oa ad his neck, and elevated n strong terms. The

prel and apples from sixty to seventy dolof Cen. Gantt on account of | land a barrel, and at this time it would probam as Peter Pindar said it was to George the Third. Gestronomy is among the lost arts of the rebels. They are about as woful in at as in financiering.

We remarked above, that the miserable inners of the South have been looking into be lives of the saints in order to see how ear the starvation point men can reach ba torturing, were common ere they meet the fate of the horse which was but this does not qualify road to live without food. The robel Editors gree the unquestionable y that the Carthusian monks were restrictipated in or to dry bread with water during Lent, but Richmond Despatch says "this has been nt of the gibbet. e daily fare of some salaried officials all the of murder may ear round." The rebel papers say that "dry ntt, from selfish ting" is an institution, which lasts three ented, but even ver his crime is undred and sixty-five days. This enforced d in all civilized titution finds edifying examples in the ant of the platform under diet of the saints." Thus, St. Macarius lived o better plea can be put in on pulse and herbs. During Lent he did not "this butchery was a terrible eat on week days, but ate a few raw cabbage llion," we respectfully sugleaves on Sundays. The Richmond Editors say if this saint were now in Richmond, he arge honors now bestowed would learn that cabbage leaves are an ex-Northern Republicans are shameful. Although Gen. travagant sensuality, in which neither saints ides in the rebellion, what for sinners in any great numbers indulge. uppose that the character Genevieve was another dry eater. She als is changed, and that ate only twice a week, and then only beans ready to encourage murder and bread.

Walston, Bishop of Worcester, seems to be he model ascetic among the unwilling anchorites of Richmond. While attending to mass once he was troubled with the savory fumes of roasting beef, and he made a vow never again to taste meat. The rebels say this is a worthy example, and its general adoption is commended by the rebel press to last during the war: for, the Editors say, "those who nake it are likely to keep it." These are the sustere lessons, which, the rebels say, are preached from the butcher-blocks and vegetble stalls of the markethouses.

We do not know whether the rebel Editors Fremont for the ave been studying only Alban Butler's "Lives of the Saints" with a view to ascertain the ion that it would neagreness of fare that may stop short of rvation. They evidently do not need Butav that slavery is destined ler's fragment on movable feasts, because they if it is? Need they re moored in immovable fasts. If the new power to cause the ginners at Richmond in religious investiations can extend their pious researches into ook called the Bible, they may find a phograph of their rebellion and of all its atten aller form, we had dant train of horrors. During a notable wing a cat." Now reign in Israel, there was a causeless, inexcusly as we pleasesable rebellion which blighted Palestine and its people. Female treason, wickedness, and ter depravity outran the iniquity of men. in one of the n Palestine "the earth was as iron and the o give a lecture ravens as brase." There was no rain upon doubt a very he land for three years and six months. The palace and the hovel were equally cursed with amine. Even the king and his chief officer had to go out on long foraging expeditions or scant supplies of herbage. The field, the inewards, the olives, the figs, the stalls, and e springs were alike blasted because of the llion against "a government that was a

barrel of meal and cruse of oil

newed daily. Why do not the

id well." "Dry eating" was, then, an instition, and "raw cabbage leaves an extravaant sensuality." There was, in all the destion, but one source of productive food, was at Sarepta, where the

DIETETICS IN RICHMOND-LENT AND HOLY to supply each of them a lineal descendant IVING .- In one of Hogarth's inimitable sketches, we have a poet in a miserable garret, on the well of which hangs a map of the mines of Potosi, and a sketch of Golconde. Of the substantial treasures of those regions, the map and the sketch were all that the poet possessed. Yet, from the splender of his gifts, | Southern rebellion: "The prophets of Baal he could pour forth streams of light for all people and for all times. Very much akin to the map and the sketch are treatises upon diet from Richmond, Va. We have been edified, recently, in the discovery that the Richmond Editors are turning their attention to some of the paths of religion. These Editors have taken even a lower seat in the cuising than that assigned to a certain class in one of the aspired books, whose need was "milk, not strong meats," The Richmond ascetics have | ities upon all the land; men, women, and neither milk nor meat. The "saints" of the rebeliion have worked their way to the "husks" for food, and we hope that they will take to heart, and incline their understandings to, the fact that in similar stress of stomach the prodigal son became repentant and timately reached the juicy joys of "the fat-

The Richmond mourners have not vel eached a desire for the study of Hooker's loclesiastical Polity, for each page of that mmortal cloquence would wither or blast their vile rebellion. Nor do they seem to show much longing after Jeremy Taylor's Holy Living, that not being in their line, But we hope that they will learn to appreciate the raine of Barrow, who was great, equally in cometry and divinity. He uttered something useful to the rebels in saying, "a straight line in morais, as in geometry, is the shortest.'

mond just now are the "diet of the saints." In the fading and diminishing markets of Richmond, the forlorn Editors seem to have taken a fancy, for the first time probably, to look into the "lives of the saints," and no child was ever more tickled with a new supple-jack than the Richmond Editors are with some of their discoveries in the living of the seints. In full illustration of Fullwood's utterance, nearly three hundred years ago, with 'griping grifes, which still increase," the chmond Editors have lately engaged themselves in an effort to find the smallest possible amount of food that may keep soul and body together, for they evidently labor under the ballucination that yet they have souls. They seem to have been awakened to religious exercises, by finding out, probably from an almanae, that the season of Lent was near at hand. The first blush of this discovery seems o have had something of a mellowing influnce upon them, until a retrospective view used them to a sense of the fact that the Confederacy had been keeping Lent long in advance of the ecclesiastical season. Their fasts are not movable. Many of the people undoubtedly did this in the spirit and utterces of ancient Pistol, when he underwent the enforced consumption of the leek-he ate and also swore. The mental spasms of the ebels in contemplations of Confederate lardrs are not edifying. Dryden says Sir Richd Blackmore wrote his poetry "to the ram. ing of his chariot wheels," but the Richnd Editors do not seem to be troubled with mbling, even in that region where Dr. Ca-The Richmond Editors say it would puzzle

Carthusian Monk to determine how Lent is he kept at a lower degree of a gastrometer han the Confederates reached long since. They not only touched zero a great while ago, at have gone down to the point that Major owning's thermometers went thirty years ago uring a cold-snap, when they "ran down to othing." If Lent is an institution for the rief and mortification of stomachs that are dolent of former feastings and luxurious iving, the Richmond Editors think that the rebels have earned a credit largely by a former grief and mortification of the stomach that as scarcely a parallel, except when Titus dieted the Jews at Jerusalem. An English wit says that certain pains and penalties after eating 'are the remorse of a guilty stomach," but the Confederates, in all their wickedness. have but little of that species of guilt treasured un against them. If Heaven could be won y grief and mortification of the stomach, we know of no people more cortain of the bastitudes than the Confederates. There would be

The rebels have not usually manifested any well-marked religious movements until they tuck in the slough of their Lent. They have been on short commons such a length of tim that they are at a loss to know how to adapt hemselves for forty days to a more rigorous diet than has been enforced upon them ever since East Tennessee was taken from the Flour is from one to three hundred doltars a

The Cincinnati Gazette says that the all is rolling in Florida. A good many balls ably be as great a mystery to the rebels how have been flying there. And our poor fellows apple gets into a dumpling without a have stopped a large number of them, but no in a very pleasant or healthy way. A woman has been arrested in Sar

> athe themselves in whale-oil as to encase themselves in whale-bone? An Editor in Nashville says that we have lost influence. There is no chance that be will ever lose any. The tide can't abb before it flows.

The New York Herald learns that the ebel officers now in Paris have offered their services to Prince Maximilian, in case he should assume the throne of Mexico, which looks as though these officers had lost confidence in the cause of Davis, and understood hat they would not be needed by that arch-

Vice President Stevens, of the rebel Confederacy, is said to be, since his sickness, more fleshless than ever, a thing that one would have thought impossible. He has so little meat upon his bones that, although he may have a soul, it can scarce be properly called a soul incarnate.

An army correspondent of a Nashville paper, writing from Motley's Ford, Tenn., es the signature of our correspondent "Old Soldier." He puts on integuments that don't fit him. The pantaloons are "a world too vide for his shrunk shanks."

INDIANA WHEAT CROP.-The Indianapoli Journal is informed by an intelligent and careul farmer that the late severe cold snap, which anght the wheat mostly uncovered, has seriusly damaged it in that vicinity, and, as the cold was general and the crop generally unprotected, it fears that the evil is as wide as the spread of the bad weather. He says that no wheat he has examined will make over s half crop, and most of it will not do that well. On clay lands the damage is greatest. On sandy soils the effect of the freeze seems to have been mitigated a little. The stalk is killed, generally, not "frezen out," and killed clear down to the roots, so that there is no prospect of its sprouting again. This, so far as the Journal can learn, is true of most of the wheat in that region. Warm growing weather may bring out the injured shoots sgain, but there is not much hope of it.

UNION SENTIMENT IN ALABAMA,-The Nash ville Union is assured by a gentleman just from Alabama that the Union sentiment in the northern part of the State is reviving; that people are becoming outspoken, and that among them are embraced many men of in fluence, who once were trusted with high offices. Some of them went into the rebellion either from inclination or because they could not resist the current of public passion which swept over the country three years since. Confederate money is now not only almost but altogether worthless; the people will not take it at any rate of discount. for to evil-doers, but a praise to them that the rebel cavalry and guerilla parties are driven from the State, the work of reorganization will go on with great rapidity. forces arrive in time to prevent a further conscription and to protect the hundreds of refugees now secreting themselves in the mountains, the 9,000 voters required will be forthcoming in fifteen of the northern connties before the first of July. ders promise their deluded followers

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from that barrel of meal and cruse of oil? This

would be on a par with all the promises they

have made the Southern people from the be

ginning of the insane rebellion. It is written

and the record holds good equally for the

were prophesying lies, the priests were bearing

rule by their means, and the people leved to

have it so." And let the rebels take what

comfort they can from other historical simili-

tades of the divinity of the occasion. Ahab

was a vile rebel against the divine constitu-

tion and laws of the Jews. He sinned against

light and knowledge, and wished to be "let

alone" in this elysium of rebellion. The in-

iquity of the rebellion brought untold calam-

children being punished. The insulted con-

slitution and laws of the Jews spoke through

the voice of Elijah the Prophet, and warned

the rebels of the impending perils, as the in-

sulted constitution and laws of the United

States spake to Jeff Davis and his coworkers

in treason. The warnings were unheeded in

both cases. Famine reigned in Judea more

universally than Ahab. In the pride of his

first he was successful, and prided himself

apon the idea, that, though Jehovah might be

against him, Baal and Astarte fought on his

side, and gave him success. On his way to

cize possession of the vineyard of Naboth,

with Jehn, a more boy then, behind his char-

iot, Ahab is suddenly confronted with the

presence of the prophet, who utters the vengeance of Jehovah: "I will take away thy

dogs: I will make thy house like that of Jer-

the same spot where the blood of thy victims

dren shall be torn in this very garden by the

wild dogs of the city, or as common carrion

devoured by the birds of the sky." All these

things were fulfilled to the very letter, and

as unwarrantable as Jeff Davis's against the

United States. And now, from the North and

the South, the East and the West, are flaming

Davis and his gang, as that which rang in the

memory of Jehu twenty years after the

weird tones of the Prophet's voice were heard

by him, when he stood as a page in the King's

bariot in the bloody field of Naboth, little

reaming, while smitten by the awful scene.

that he was to be the minister of the divine

rengeance, then and there decreed. The

ophetic utterances of human affairs are

ot dead: He who guided and fashioned

uman events in the days of Ahab's rebel-

ion, still lives, and sways all the tides of life.

Darkness and desolation reign over all the

area of the rebellion, but the tekens of over-

whelming calamities hang from the heavens.

the voice of vengeance is uttering its unmis-

akable tones, and the handwriting on the

wall proclaims the certain, speedy, and irre-

versible doom of the rebellion. The prudent

FORT SMITH, ARK., Merch 2.

will stand from under the impending ven-

Union mass meetings are being held daily and the vote in the coming election will be

This rather perplexes us. Every prepara-

ion seems in progress for the coming election

Arkansas, nearly three thousand votes

aving already been registered, and we have

apposed, that, as a matter of course, the re-

urn of the votes would be made to Little

Rock, the long-established capital of the State.

But Little Rock, it seems, has been aban-

oned. Farms are rapidly leased, indicating

onfidence in the permanence of Federal

upremacy in the State, but Little Rock has

cen abandoned. Why it has been abandoned,

here is no intimation. Our forces were very

anxious to get possession of it, and we can't

guess why they make no attempt to keep it.

The rebels fortified it strongly whilst it re-

mained in their possession, and our own troops

have added much to the strength of its fortifi-

or suggestion as to the advance of the rebels

Is Little Rock to be given up to the rebels?

Or do our military authorities in Arkansas

The Charleston Mercury says, that,

although there is darkness in the South now.

there are Elysian prospects ahead." We guess

that the Elysian fields of the rabels, like those

of the ancients near Naples, are founded on

Francisco for bathing herself in whale-oil.

But why haven't women as good a right to

think that it is entirely secure from rebel

ons since, and we have seen no sta

pon it in any formidable force.

capture, even though abandoned?

pothing more then a bush in a cave

Nearly three thousand voters have been registered. Little Rock has bandoned. Farms are being rapidly

the sions of as infallible retribution upon

bese were God's punishments for a rebellion

was shed last night; thy wife and thy chil

coam and Baasha; thy blood shall be shed in

sterity; I will cut off from thae thy very

litary powers, Ahab undertook war. At

adelibly of this period of Jewish history,

It was stated by telegraph in our sper vesterday that General Sherman ported to be moving on Mobile. Unubtedly the report was entirely false. ndeed it should not have been publish-The latest information, official from General Polk to the rebel War Department, was that Gen. Sherman's forces were retreating in two columns toward Vicksburg. If Sherman can reach Vicksburg in safety in spite of all the terribly adverse cirumstances against which he has to contend, will be a far more wonderful achievement han his ate rapid and brilliant and triumphant advance which excited to enthusiasm a ation's admiration. The army that he commands would, under almost any other comander in the world, be utterly lost.

The whole of a heavy rebel cavalry force hat lately withstood and repulsed Smith and Grierson are now, beyond all doubt, operating with their utmost energies, in conjunction with other forces, to cut off Sherman's retreat, whilst Smith and Grierson with their heavy force of veteran cavalry, often boasted f as the finest and most irresistible body of walry in the world, are at Memphis doing othing, idle and distant spectators of the great events in progress. If Smith and Grierson are brave men, as we have no doubt they are, they must feel that there is no more mendurable hell than the situation in which they find themselves

The Committee of the rebel Congress n their recent address to the people of the

South, say: such circumstances, we had a right to expect hat we would be permitted, without moles-tation, to cultivate the arts of peace, and viuicate, on our chosen areas and with the elected type of social characteristics, of laims to civilization. It was thought, to y many, that war would not be resorted an enlightened country, except on the They tell us it was thought by many that

war would not be resorted to by an enlightened country except on the direct necessity. But it is notorious that the first acts of war were resorted to by the South. The nature of the South's dire necessity for attacking the little garrison at Fort Sumpter, making riconers of all the U. S. troops in Texas sent and maintained there for the defence of the State, and waging hostilities against all the U. S. garrisons throughout the South, before a single gun had been fired by the United states, we have never been able to comprehend. If there was a dire necessity for the rebels to commence actual war, we guess there was an equally dire necessity for the United States to meet them. But we will dmit that, even if the rebels had not begun the war by the actual use of cannon, but only by formal secession, which is rebellion and therefore to all intents and purposes virtual var. the U. S. Government would have felt itself under a dire necessity to put down the rebellion, peaceably if it could, forcibly if it must. If a country is not under a dire nece situ to save itself from disruption, from dissolution, from destruction, what on earth is it under a dire necessity to do? What country under Heaven would submit to disruption t had the power to prevent it? Would England submit to the secession of her southern half if she could prevent it by a

fifty or a hundred years' war? Would Fra

Would Spain? Would Russia? Would even

the smallest and most petty of the European

powers? What would a country that would submit to such a thing be entitled to except the scorn of all mankind now and through all the generations of time? The Southern Confederacy itself, if it ware to be established as an independent republic or monarchy, would not in this respect be in the slightest degree different from other powers. Suppose the South were to become a distinct and recognized nationality, and afterwards Georgia or Alabama or Louisiana or Texas were, with or without alleged reason, to declare itself independent and undertake to act as a distinct nation. We all know-every man North and South knows, that the rebel Government of the South would, if necessary, seceding State by the exercise of all the physical strength at its command. Of course the Southern Government would understand this to be, as of course it would be, an act of absolute self-preservation. If one of the Southern States were permitted to go off as an independent power and to exercise the preroga tives of sovereignty, the whole Southern concern would go at once to inevitable ruin t would blow up or collapse. The rebel orgens ask, with a show of terrible indigna-

tion, why we do not let them alone, why we invade their homes and firesides, but would such a question be heeded for a moment if put by a Southern State seeking to establish own independence by a secession from an established Southern Confederacy? Woulda't the offending State be overrun, if the rebel Government could overrun it, without the lightest regard to homes and firesides Would the cry of let us alone be of the slight est avail? No one, who is not a fool, can entertain the slightest doubt in regard to these

The restoration of the Union is to this cuntry strictly an act of self-preservationof existence. If the Union cannot be restored, we perish-perish as miserably as Herod, who was "eaten of worms and gav up the ghost."

An abolition book made its appearance cently in New York, advocating directly the amalgamation of the white with the Africa race. It is accompanied with perhaps a score of endorsements. Some of them, unless they re forgeries, are from sources from which such disgusting things were not to be expected. But among these endorsements are one a Fred. Douglas and another from Dr. J. McCune Smith. Now, these two fellows are both niggers. The last named nigger says to the author of the work, "I am willing to put my signature to your doctrines." How exceedingly condescending, to be sure! The strong smelling nigger announces, with an air as i were rendering an especial favor to the white race, that he is willing to put his signature to the doctrine of white and black inter marriages! The abolitionists ought to hold public meetings all over the country and give

What man in America, citizen or state could have supposed, in January 1861, tha the conflict which was then just thrust upon the Nation, could have assumed such an issu-

the Nation, could have assumed such an issuas is now actually impending?

Ohio State Journal. Well, would not Mr. Lincoln and his whole Cabinet, and their friends, at the commence ment of the conflict, have been deeply and utterly indignant if they had been told that they would after a while force or attempt to force upon the country such an issue as the Obio paper refers to as "now actually impend-

We have just seen a gentleman, who fter having travelled over 3,000 miles in the outh in search of his rights without finding them, concluded to give up the hunt and come home. Those people of the United States who, at the commencement of this rebellion, were anxious to find their rights, were like the man who bustles about looking for his spectacles while they are taking a quiet ride unon his nose.

The advocates of Mr. Lincoln's reelection argue that one ill effect of confining a President to a single term would be depriv ing the people of the advantages of the extience gained by a Chief Magistrate in the exercise of office. But, if a President's experience has only been such as to make him centinually worse and worse in principle and in practice, the people can well afford to dis pense with its so-called advantages.

The keeping of such a multitude of itary officers under pay, some of them at he rate of five hundred dollars per month without requiring or even permitting them to render any service, is a fraud, an imposition a chest, a swindle, an outrage upon the offintry. What shadow of excuse is there for it?

It was announced, about the 9th or 10th ilt., from a high source in Eastern Tennessee, that Major-General Breckinridge and Major-General Buckner were coming, as soon as the condition of things would permit to Kentucky. We think it most likely that this is true in regard to Gen. Buckner, and certainly it is true in regard to Gen. Breckinridge.

On Monday last, we published a brief speec' elivered on the 11th ult. by Gen. Breckin ridge at Dalton, Ga., to his old brigade. Lest some of our readers may not have seen it and marked it in their minds, we copy the following passage:

He spoke of the perils and dangers they have shared in common. He hid been or-dered, without his own seeking or solicita-tion, to the command of the D-partment of Western Virginia, and he considered it no departure from the rules of military decorant to say that he had made every efort to obtain permission for this brigade to go with him. [Cheers and cries of "We will go with you anywhere—Go to-night"—"Yss, and march without rations."] He had lopes that he would yet succeed. It would be a thorny path they would have to trerel, beset with dangers and hardships, [A voice—"It can't be worse than we have seen."] but then they would be nearer their homes with a chance once more to regain them. He alladed to the time when they left Kentucky, driven from a Western Virginia, and he considered it no de time when they left Kentucky, driven from a state of neutrality, and they knew the only condition on which they could return. So General Breckinridge is ordered to the

command of the Department of Western Vir-

ginia. We can all see why. Western Virginia borders on Eastern Kentucky, and there is no quarter from which Kentucky can be more readily and effectively invaded. Gen. B. implies in the remarks we have quoted that e understands the object of his appointment Western Virginia to be the invesion of Kentucky. He tells his brigade, made up of Kentuckians, that, in Western Virginia, they will be nearer their Kentucky homes, with a chance once more to regain them. It is for their Kentucky homes that they are expected to strike, and, while they pour down from supplies. Western Virginia, Buckner or Morgan, or both, will probably attempt to dash in from some other direction. Rebel Kentuckians are selected for the conquest of Kentucky from the fact that they best understand the geography and topography of the State, sad that they will fight with the utmost desperation to regain he paradise they have lost But we trust hat the glorious spirit of oll Kentucky will stand like the angel with the flaming sword

at the gate of Eden to deny tiem entrance. The possession of Kentucky is absolutely essential to the Union cause. To let Louis ville fall into the bands of the rebels would be to cut off Grant's army from its supplies. for these are now derived almost entirely from our city and must be except during the very brief periods when the waters of the thern rivers are high enough for navigation. The Federal authorites should, for the country's sake, defend Kettucky, and Kentucky should, for the county's sake and for herown sake, defend herself. Unquestionably her territory is the theats upon which s mighty struggle is to takeolace. As to the nature of the preparations roper to be made, the military authorities knw of course far more than we do, and we ave no reason to believe that they are regardess of their great responsibilities or inattentre to their great luties. We can only makean earnest appeal to the true and loyal peops of the State to execute with all possible proptness whateve may be ordered or recommaded.

The Washington corespondent of the New York Times, in hisletter of the 25th ultimo, says: "Senator Poteroy returned today, and, on appearing in is seat, was conatulated by a number of Senators on the celebrated Secret Circular He avows the authorship of it, and says b will stand or fall it." This avowal dispses of whatever ybody might have fancie there was in the silly cry of "Hoax!" raisedegainst the secret circular, if indeed any body/incied there was

this pass," says the World, 'we trust we may be pardoned for asking out radical friends what they now think of that cardina article of their political cred, that the Administration is the government, and that opposition to the Administration is treason to the country. 'Art thou, be, become like one us?' We put the questo ato Mr. Greeley. Mr. Beecher, to Mr. Ponemy, to Mr. Chase himself. It looks as if they had all suddenly turned corperheads. The public is now in a position to judge of the interity and good ith with which the Denocratic party has been denounced for the las twenty months by these same radicals They are now doing the very things for which they have scaped on us their infurite denunciations. If they were sincere in al this brutal abuse they must now at least aknowledge our su erior penetration and saggity. We declared that the Administration & Mr. Lincoln was weak and incapable. The more than admit t: they maintain it. We asserted that this Administration is unfit to be trusted with power. They endorse this position of ours, and make it the ground of their quarrel. We merely anticipated the emclusions on which they now act. Whether it was sincerity or sagacity that they lacked, their present movement is a vindication of our course." This is eleverly put, and is, besides, perfectly just.

We need not remind ou readers, however that the quarrel between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Chase has nothing at allto do with principles, but arises exclusively from the fact that Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Chase ate the two foremost aspirants for the nomination of the national convention of the radicas. So far as principles are concerned thee is no difference be-tween Mr. Chase, or, if there is any of groups of Mr. Linis any diffrence, it is not ind perfidiousness, coln whose insidiousne reer for the last as disclosed in his office & is more dangerous three years, render has shis point the differ-

Government, having sovereign power over the coin and all that relates to the currency. wan of the two. But with quarrelling about. enc is certainly not or the control of the control the time for payment o bounties until the end solemn engagements to the noteholders, bring down the market rate of coin to less of this month. Senster Wilson read a letter rom the Secretary of War, which stated, first, that in his opinion the requisite number of troops could be mised more expeditiously by continuing the payment of bounties to y by continuing the payment of boundles to half century; since (as any school-boy can April 1st than by any other means; second, easily show) the same rate of taxation which that great exertions are being made in several will be required to pay the interest alone at States to raise their quotas by volunteering to avoid the draft, the people preferring that 10. That the Government, by declining pay any portion of the treasury notes—of the loan made from the people without interest mode of raising troops; third, that Generals Burnside and Hancock, and State Legislatures and Executives, are earnestly requesting such continuance; fourth, that the measure was wise and judicious, promotive of public

welfare, and calculated most efficiently and

quickly to strengthen our military forces. The

passage of this resolution involves the post-

ponement of the draft until the 1st of April,

when, if the quotas are not filled, the draft

will most assuredly come off. For the honor

of Kentucky we hope there will be no relaxation in the efforts now making to secure her contingent by volunteering. Cer A rebel paper thinks that if we mus prose the rebellion we had "better argue gainst it than ridicule it." We have done both; and a distinguished writer says, that, after all, the best way to deal with treason is to make it laughable.

One account states, that, in the late ttle in Florida, "there seemed to be for a time a perfect flame of fire on both sides." It might be added that a great many persons perished in the flames. The administration tries many of its

best officers on frivolous charges, and tries the patience of all the rest. They say that the Confederacy is upon last legs, but we fear that those last legs will kick awfully.

Richmond Whig says that the federacy is made up. A amail.

SPEECH OF THE HON, AARON HARDING, OF Maury, the rebel emissary in England KY., ON THE RESTORATION OF THE UNION ells its people that all the stories about want Mr. Harding-Mr. Chairman, at an early in the South are forgeries, and the Richmond correspondent of the London Times boasts of the venison, canvas-backs, and oysters at the rebel capital. The mendacity of these essertions is shown by a circular from Major White, the Confederate Commissary in Flor-

ida, to his subordinates, urging them to send

forward all the cattle possible, and he

strengthens his appeal by quotations from

various letters, showing the destitution of all

the rebel corps. Bragg's Quartermaster de

clared it "absolutely and vitally important,"

as "all other resources were exhausted." and

that Florida beeves were "their only hope."

The Georgia Commissary announced that

the troops in Charleston are in great ex-

remity. We look alone to you for cattle

those in Georgia are exhausted." The South

Carolina Commissary says his State does not

furnish "one-tenth of what is required" for

the neighborhood of Charleston, and Major

Miller, of Savannah, writes: "Starvation

stares the army in the face; the handwriting

is on the wall." These were the emergen-

cies which induced Major White to issue his

circular, with a particular request to show its

contents prudently. Now, if the rebels from

all quarters looked alone to Florida for cattle

before November last, when this circular

was dated, we may imagine the extent of

their destitution by comparing the capacity

of Florida for their production with the two

adjoining States of Alabama and Georgia.

By the census of 1860, Florida, though larger

in extent than either, produced but 221,000

over three millions, and Georgia over three and

three quarter millions. We give the aggregate

of all kinds of cattle, because cows and even

mules have been slaughtered by the rebels

in their need-and these are the "last ditch"

the Army of the Cumberland, for Grant,

when he advances his foot, never recedes,

there is no doubt that the Union sentiment

cristocratic Episcopalian church of that city,

guess if he were to walk into it now he would

BOARD OF TRADE .- The following resolu-

ons on currency and the finances have been

Resolved, That the Treasury notes, having een made by Cougress a legal tender for ebts, and having been remarkably well ex-cuted mechanically, are admirably adapted

the purposes of currency.

That the Treasury notes, so far as they

be used by the Government, constitute a

in to the Government by the people with tinterest, and for this reason, if the Government

nment will take due care for their protec-on, we as loyal citizens, are disposed to favor

reciate the currency, destroy its uniformi

nd is oppressive to the tax-payers, without :

ery nearly equal to the whole amount erse metals produced by the United Statis respectfully submitted whether it is

That the Government should prepare im-

nediately for a partial resumption of speayments, as indicated by the above—that

an far better than corporations make such ust discriminations in its payments, so that

six per cent, would pay the whole debt, if without interest, in less than sixteen years.

and especially by using its coin to pay inter-

t on loans made at a high rate, have violated

rements to be sacredly kept with those

without interest.
11. That bankers whose currency has been displaced, or may be displaced by the treasury notes, may have suffered some loss by the

bange; but, as a class, they could not rea-

cent., payable in ten; but it, after a time, it shall be necessary to fund this debt, it should be done at the rate paid by the most favored nations, say three per cent., the interest payable, like the National Back notes, "in the lawful money of the United States," in the

13. That it is desirable that the Government

ald use all proper means to encourage

eneral use and circulation as currence

referred to a committee of the Board of Trade

and himself in the wrong pew."

cattle of all kinds, while Alabams furnished

and before the country on this important stian. They would neither vote for the the present time.
This resolution is in direct antagonism t nounced in his message and proclamation the 8th of December, 1863. And whether the resolution takes the true ground in regard

condition of the Southern States after the cilion shall have been subdued, depend turns on this question. I hold th nances of secession in the Southern States were absolutely null and void, and being so, "I hold that, in contemplation of universal law and
of the Constitution, the Union of these States is porpetual." " "Continue to execute

whence starving armies draw their table This view of the question taken by the Pres-ALABAMA UNION REGIMENTS .- From private source, we learn that Lieutenant General Grant (and we give him our cons certain that his view of the subject gratulations upon this our first use of his new and well won military title) has several regiments of Alabamians who have voluntarily enlisted for the defence of the old Union and the beloved old flag. Two of these regiments are stationed in the vicinity of Huntsville. The people in that section of the country are very quiet, and seem willingly disposed to do all in their power for the Fede-

The Union, then, "has not occa the day and these Southern States, in view of Coastitutional law, are as clearly members of the transport of the state of the stat probability of any retrograde movement of eral Government, and submission and obo-dience to its Constitution and laws. Citizens of these States who resist the authority of of Alabama, which was crushed for a time, will rise again, and that her sore-tried sons will be zealous to swell the ranks of the Constitution and laws and pahels, because the States themselves are in the Union. And is because these States themselves are in the Union that war can be constitutionally adjustifiably prays cated against the insult to the constitution. That is true, and he might, have added with the Union that war can be constitutionally adjustifiably prays cated against the insult that have a distribution of the constitution. Indeed that necessarily the constitution is the insultant that was the property of the constitution. When Jeff Davis left Washington to into rebellion he held on to his pew in the xpecting soon to occupy it again. But we necessary consequence that whenever the heir own voluntary submission to the au-hority of the Constitution, then the State is it once restored to all its rights and privies as a State of the Union—may repre-titude in Congress, and do all other acts hich any sister State may lawfully do un-r the Constitution of the United States.

loes not decrease the amount of currency. orresponding benefit.
4. That it is desirable that the Government hould use all the specie in its possession to rotect its own currency rather than pay it

effect than when the redundancy has been made by leans from banks; the first and principal effect of the former is to bring down the rate of interest, affecting only professed tends to lead to financial revalsion and pan-6. That gold and silver, being by the susturers of the precious metals to the amount of about one hundred millions annually, or rame and set up new State governments nanifest that the President's plan of the duty of the government to supply this or any other legitimate demand, not only as a tter of instice to those individuals who are d to have the precious metals in cor 7. That the usually-received theory that a necessary to keep down the quantity stion, is an error, since over-speculation has

griculture, manufactures, public works, duc Il the resources of a new country, overb neing any evil effects of a redundancy of arrency, which people have bought and have 8. That the favorite doctrine of these then ists writing in the interest of banks of issue, bat the depreciation of a paper ourrency du ing sustension is in exact proportion to the nment will not allow him to suffer loss by idding the solmn pledge of the Government pay him—confidence that the Government iil be just—confidence that the Government n place of using it discreetly so as to prevent holder of its solemn pledges from suffering

truggled hard against the rebellion, who has ver been true to his allegiance, and done nothing to forfeit any of his rights, is re er words, he is to swear allegiance to the resident. And then he is to receive amnes-or pardon for sins he never committed, and a reward to his loyalty have conferred

on him the exalted privilege of voting as President directs. But, sir, there is still another difficulty in "prescribed oath." The man who supne "prescribed oath." The man who sup-orts the Constitution of the United States oust maintain the old Union formed by that he State constitutions and laws of the South new State governments—must aid in bres opposed to each other. So that a man ca

abolition family. Here, then, we have the President's plan of setting up new State governments. No man is allowed a voice, whatever else he may sweer, except he also spears to support the President's policy. Levelly with an eath to President's policy. Loyelty with an oath to support the Constitution avails nothing. The ent will test the materials " only from the sound," and in his judg-it is safe to accept as sound whoever awear to support his proclamations, "ex-ng all others"

his test. Ten citizens in the State of Ten wetals to the United States from other parts

Constitution and the old Union; but they cannot do violence to their conscience by swearing to support the proclamations. That is, the test, and they are rejected as ausound. The test, and they are rejected 22 absolute.

The tenth man is then examined; and, though not advanced in years, he was among the first to volunteer under the flag of Jeff Davis; he is now fresh from the Confederate camps, and the loyal blood he has shed is still upon his garments; he does not hesitate at an earth but swears to support all proclamations. that have been or ever may be issued, and is

his message and proclamation, when

cribed, set up, such government shall be re-cipled, set up, such government shall be re-ognized and guaranteed by the United states," and under it the State shall be pro-sected against invasion and domestic vio ence. Yee, sir, military power is to be invoked. The

e white laborers from the loyal States are se white informers from the leyer States are be conscripted, taken from their homes to e South, and there kept year after year enforce by sword and bayonet the des-tic rule of one-tenth over all the rest, re-

icing them to the lowest condition

erfs and vassals, stripped of all the rights of

seris and vassas, surpped of all the lights of self-government, and crushed to the earth. And this, sir, is the President's idea of 'the home of freedom disentialled, regenerated, enlarged, and perpetuated.' But, sir, it is my idea of an odious abolition oligarchy of

the most cruel and savage character. And

can it be "perpetuated?" Yes, when the spirit of liberty is gone, when, by long years

is and of the constitution what he did say; for it clear that the President has no power outsion and unknown to the constitution, but

ident says in his message, "On example ton of this proclamation it will pear, as is believed, that nothin attempted beyond what is supply

fied by the Constitution." And how de attempt to sustain that bold assumption?

what is the contract in this case? Plainly

preclamations, and stand by him in all the elections. In consideration of which, the Precident, on his part, agrees to pardon the rebel and clothe him with

rule and government of the country, for he

of the bargain. He will get one vote from the rebel certain, and close the mouths of

nothing in the coming election. Sir, it is strange the President should make even the remotest allusion to the Constitution in con-

nection with this monstrous scheme of des-

sorted to heretofore to conceal from the pub-lic mind the enormity of other usurpations, and called "the President's war power," can give no support to this scheme. For, sir, the

ery moment the rebellion in any one of these

the President's war power, whatever it may be, is also at an end. The war must cease with the rebellion—its cause and only justification. And if the President, for absilian

purposes, protracts the war after the rebellion

peases, he then wars on a people yielding

obedience to the Constitution, changes places with the rebels, and becomes a revolutionist and rebel himself.

Mr. Chairman, the emancipation proclama-tion of January 1, 1863, was professedly issued by Mr. Lincoln on his supposed war power

military necessity." But, when the war is over, what then? If Mr. Lincoln, as Commander in-Chief, could, with the sword, strike down State governments and destroy the Union,

dent, set up new State governments and build

bief would have. But the argument was that he power of Mr. Lincoln, as Commander-in-

Chief, was greatly enlarged by virtue of his union with Mr. Lincoln as President, so that he

the present purpose the argument must be ex-

tended. It must now be urged that the civil

power of Mr. Lincoln as Plesident has been

greatly enlarged by virtue of his union with hir. Lincoln as commander-in-chief, so that he can now build up new State governments and a new Union on the ruins of the old one,

could otherwise do: and the last argument

danger that by this mutual impartation of powers, first by the President, to the commander-in-chief to destroy, and then by the commander-in-chief to the President to build

up, the two officials in the one, Mr. Lincoln

Sovernment of our fathers. Yes, sir, and that

s really what is being consummated by the acobins in the North, under sutterfuges like

these of the most disgraceful and shameful

Character.

Sir, if these States are still in the Union,

the power claimed by the President over them is so monstrous and gross a violation of the plain provisions of the Constitution that lead-

itionists in this House and in the

rt of the President's scheme, the key-

that the Union is dissolved; and the on cohorts are rapidly advancing to and them may be expected soon to occupy

ground. 'he gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr.

utwell], in a speech not long since, took e ground that all the secoded States had

d to exist as States of the Union.

ie seemed to have no doubt. And on that sub

ject he advanced as good secession doctrine as any man in South Carolina could desire. The

any man in South Osterina count easier. In entire in the properties of the unit pace in this Fouse that the second dates are out of the Union, and continue a foreign country; that the Constitution and laws and all compacts because the country of the union of the Union, and the constitution and laws and all compacts because the country of the unit of of th

tween the North and the South have been abrogated and set aside. We are thus told,

brogated. Sir. if that be true, then that old

adrogated. See I that be true, take the take to fing is no longer a truthful symbol. No, let it be rent and torn, cleven of those stars blotted out, and the rest separated and left wandering and alone under clouds and darkness, and let that other symbol over your head be broken and draped in mourning.

Mr. Chairman, possibly it may serve to

easures in a support, to tell them the enstitution has been abrogated, and that we

forget that they themselves have no power

the United States "are reserved to the States

But how can these gent

as been destroyed and has passed away.

ave we a Constitution, for it, too, has

would be just as sound as the first: it does n

and do many acts which no mero Pre

alone, and, as Commander-in-Chief,

States is put down and ended, that mon

Mr. Chairman, it is clear that the device re-

this: the rebel, on his part, agrees to swe allegiance to the President, support all

the power of ten men at the polls and i

grant parden at his own absolute disc

iately the nine war worn and scarred vet I was anxious a vote should be taken upon silenced, and dare not utter a complaint, for the military power is at hand to arrest and in-prison. Sir, this is, indeed, "putting down the President's foot," but it is the iron tread aving nothing but desolation in its path Mr. Chairmar, the daring boldness v hich the President announces his despotic

scheme of government should arouse and plarm every friend of his country. He points out the exact character of the State govern-ments to be set up, points out the exact num-President's plan of "reconstruction" and ber of voters, and fixes and settles the exact qualifications of these voters, one of which is, as we have seen, that they shall commit per-jury in advance by swearing to support both President, he will not trust them, for he ows them to set up a State governt only "in the mode prescribed uself." Sir, it is all his work, id not, could not work any change in the opstitutional relations of those States. The resident, in his inaugural address, uses this the voters are his menials to perform for him. But when such a government is t by one-tenth of the voters, how shall it be

everywhere indersed by the Republican party. It was also indersed everywhere by Democrats and conservatives, who still stand by and maintain it as the true ground. It follows, therefore, it the Union has been dissolved, it must have been effected, not by secession, but ral officers and soldiers. As there is now no

der the Constitution of the United States.
This is a clear constitutional right which can be wrested from the State only by the hand of violence and usurpation. There can be no such thing as reconstruction, or the rebuilding of a Union which was never broken or discovered.

grant particulated as sown ausoints discretion, and this includes the power to grantion terms. Yes, unless the terms violate the Constitution, as they plainly do in this case. For what power has the President to confer upon a particular than the particular than the conference of the conference of the results of the conference of

dissolved. Mr. Chairman, the Constitution knows no difference between States in the Union. It guaranties to every State in this Union a republican form of government. The same rights and powers "are reserved to the States respectively." The Constitution alike procts and guards from Federal encroachment ne local institutions, laws, and constitutions corresponding benefit.

4. That it is desirable that the Government the dismay the circular exces in the breasts of Mr. Lincoln's partisans.

By the way, the New York World improves the cocasion of this development to administer an argumentum ad homem that is too good to be lost. "Matters laying come to this page," says the World 'we trust we may been made by being paid out to the people from the North who will consent to the exercise over his own State of the power claimed from the North who will consent to the power claimed from the North who will consent to the exercise over his own State of the power claimed for any smoolies, is far less injurious in its possession to protect its own currency rather that pay it can be made by being paid out to the people from the North who will consent to the exercise over his own State of the power claimed the corresponding benefit.

4. That it is desirable that the Government same restraints on executive power in every State in the Union. It imposes the 4. That it is desirable that the Government should use all the specie in its possession to protect its own currency rather that pay it cut as interest, at least so long as the people state in the Union. It imposes the 4. That it is desirable that the Government should use all the specie in its possession to protect its own currency rather that pay it cut as interest, at least so long as the people state in the Union. It imposes the 4. That it is desirable that the Government should use all the specie in its possession to protect its own currency rather that pay it cut as interest, at least so long as the people state in the Union. It imposes the following the following that it is desirable that the Government should use all the specie in its possession to protect its own currency rather that pay it cut as interest, at least so long as the people satisfied that the Government without the people sterily and the protect its own currency rather that pay it can sto possession to protect its own currency rather that pay it can s

But yet, sir, though the President and his etual," we now find him, in his late mesage and proclamation, at open war with his own published theory. Now we hear only of State governments "subverted" or destroy-rd, of the "re-establishment" of State governstruction" involves and goes beyond the odi-ous doctrine of State suicide. Assuming that the State governments are subverted and dos-troyed, and the Union dissolved, he proceeds with his plan for "the reconstruction of the Union" by framing and setting up new State strikes down States and State government, abrogates their constitutions and laws, makes no distinction between the loyal and disloyal,

trips the whole Southern population of every sivil and political right.

But then, as a mere act of grace and mercy, his Excellency proclaims that if one-tenth of the voters in any one of the disfranchised sta'es shall take an oau to constitution of cert, protect, and defend the constitution of the States the United States, and the union of the States are constitution of the States of the United States, and the union of the States of the United States, and the union of the States of the United States of the United States, and the union of the States of the United St Sta'es shall take an oath to "faithfully aunthereunder," and also swear that they "will in like manner abide by and faithfully sup-cort all proclamations of the President, made ring the existing rebellion having reference "and thenceforward keep and y that means "frame and set up a new State roment," not one of their own choice, out a State government framed and fashioned

Constitution; and must, of course, support and mainfain the old States which compose that Union. But the man who supports the proclamation must sanction the overthrow of ern States, and aid in framing and setting up ties ruins a new and different Union, wholly unknown to the Constitution. In this, and in all other important particulars, the proclaeet on foans made at a mig tare, have violated as solemn pledge made to the people, caused an almost upprecedented depreciation of the currency, and needlessly caused holders in many cases to saffer loss; and that we know of no justrule of ethics or policy that requires "prescribed oath" is necessarily required to commit perjury in the very act of taking it. This would have been considered a serious er, in times past, when "oaths registered fleaven" were revered and observed on h-but now, doubtless, many will regard Southern man who stickles about the oath he takes as not yet fit for adoption into the

conably ask that the people be taxed for their special benefit, as they can still loan what money they have to their customers, and, if interest should fall too low, they have sufficient ingenuity and enterpise to invest their means in pursuits that may be useful to the That it is the plain duty of the Government to authorize no more loans at the rate of interest double that paid by any other re-spectable nation, which rate of interest, when the loans are made in Treasury notes, at the Sir, let us pause for a moment and examine present depreciation, is more than nine per cent, payable in coin; but if, after a time, it

ressee present themselves. Nirg of these mea are venerable for their age. They are the one or parrots was sought and states of tag kevolution. In early childhood they imbibed and have cherished through life the deepest thevotion to that old flag under which Wash-ngton and their fathers fought. They have ed and struggled hard against the presnow at the eight of that old flag they weep tears of joy. But they must be tested. They are more than willing to swear to support the

or to the people;" and that the usurpation by al Government of any of these powers, legated but reserved to the States, is a di delegated but reserved to the States, is a direct and plain violation of the oath taken to support the Constitution? And who can fail to see that when the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Stevens] bases his support of the President's scheme on the ground that "it is wholly outside of and unknown to the Constitution," he places it on the ground of usurped power, forbidden by the Constitution herefore "accepted as sound:" and im-

ation of his oath to support the Constitu-And what, sir, does this doctrine of State suicide, of the abrogation of all compacts be tween the North and the South, mean? Si it means that secession has accomplished all its guilty authors ever claimed for it; that by secession the Union has been dissolved; that the great experiment of man's capacity for self-government is a failure; that the Govern-ment purchased with the blood of our fathers, with all its hallowed memories and bright hopes, has passed away and gone forever. Sir, it means that not a rebel in the South can ever be convicted of treason; nay, that there are no rebels there; they are all citizens of an independent foreign country, and owe no allegiance to the Government of the United States; that, receiving protection under that government, they owe allegiance to it, and that to resist the authority of the United States is one of the highest acts of duty and patrictism on their part, for in that way only can they escape the guilt of treason, and prove their loyalty to their own independent

And, sir, if this doctrine be true, then what ort of a war is this on our part? A war in which multiplied thousands of precious lives have been sacrificed; a war that has literally drenched the land in kindred blood, and filled the whole country with weeping wid-ows and stricken orphans; a war that has swept over this country like a wild tornado, carrying waste, desolation, and wide-spread ruin in its path; a war that has accumulated a crushing public debt, under which the naion at this moment reels and staggers like a drunken man. And all for what? To break up and utterly destroy a foreign country, to rob and plunder a whole community of peoole; confiscate all their property and ef eize and take possession of their lands, trip them of everything, leaving them neither clothes to wear, bread to eat, nor a roof to shelter them; and to arm and give ter freedom to their slaves to aid you in exter-minating or driving from home and country a whole race of kindred people. This done, negroes under the name of hirelings re enlayed and transferred to Yantee taskmas slavery and successful this, sir, is but too rully and plainly indicated by the proclamation and the various kindred me

Sir, the very idea that a single man in this country should attempt this monstrous scheme of despotism is enough to fire with indignation the breast of every man in whose veing there is one drop of revolutionary blood.

Mr. Chairman, it seems to me none but the wilfolly blind can fail to see that "" in all its features, is in " ansscheme, considution. Been the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Stevens), not long since, in a speech in this House, declared that the President's plan of reconstruction "was wholly outside of and unknown to the constitution." now maturing in this House.

And upon the grounds assumed by abolition disunionists there is not in all history a more cruel and bloody page than your present war programme with its kindred measures presents. It is utterly unjustifiable, savage, presents. It is utterly unjustimable, sa and barbarous, a burning shame and dis to any Christian er civilized nation. Sir, notwithstanding all the earnest efforts, entreaties, and warnings of patriots and con servative men, the party in power, moved by avarice and the fell spirit of fanaticism and sectional hate, has plunged this nation headlong into all these fearful and bloody hortionists and secessionists, those twin mon-sters in guilt and crime. Sir, amidst all this allen, nor drop of blood been shed, nor grave made, but by the joint work of abolitionists and secessionists. They have crucified and murdered the peace and happiness and constitutional liberty of a great nation. Ocean's waters can never cleanse their blood-stained hands. Their crime has no parallel; it rises up mountain high, covered all over and king with human blood.

INTERESTING DECISION .- la the Louisville Chancery Court, on yesterday, Chancellor Pirtle rendered an elaborate opinion, which attracted attention because of its ability as well as on account of the importance of th question decided. The question arose on a eed of assignment made by Warren Mitchell and Charles Q. Armstrong, formerly wellknown citizens of this city, execu Bowling Green, Kentucky, in December, 1861, whereby they conveyed their property in Kentucky to John R. Allen, of this city, for the payment of their debts due to said Allen. al of our banks, and others in Kentucky and Massachusetts. William Isaac Russell, of the former firm of C. Q. Armstrong & Co., assailed the deed conveying Armstrong & Mitchell's interest in the property of that firm, on the ground, that at the date of the deed, a public war existed between the United States and the Confederate States, and that Armstrong and Mitchell having, prior to the date of the deed, left their homes in Louisville and become inhabitants of the State of Tennessee one of the rebellious States, said Arm strong and Mitchell had thereby become pubic enemies and had no lawful right to conrey their property to an inhabitant of Kancky for any purpose, and that the deed was

herefore void. On demarrer to this answer, the Chancellor eld that all the laws of public war did not necessarily apply in case of a rebellion; that the executive and legislative departments of he government not having at the date of this transaction inhibited such conveyances, and the deed being equitable in itself and for the henefit of creditors in the loyal States. the conveyance should be upheld by the hancellor, and the demurrer to Russell's nswer was sustained.

We hope to have the privilege of laving the whole of the Chancellor's able opinion before our readers at an early day.

Union Feeling in Dixis .- On Friday last, Mr. Blair, of Missouri, reported a bill providing for the enlistment into the military service of the United States of the residents of such insurrectionary States as may volunteer, and providing, also, that the States procuring such enlistments shall receive credit as in other instances. In the course of the discus sion of this bill, which was finally passed after providing that full credit shall be given to the State to which the enlisted soldier belonged, General Garfield, speaking from his personal experience, said the only white regiments raised in the State of Alabama were raised by himself in the summer of 1862. While his command was lying in the forests near Decatur, he learned that the sand mountains, the caves, and all paris of the mountains were filled with Union men, sternly holding out against conscription, and resisting every attempt to force them into the rebel service He sent out Colonel Streight, and that officer, in three days, raised four hundred men. The women from the mountains obtained his conent that these men might be enlisted; and one woman brought in thirty-five men: and General Garfield would say he had never seen Union men like these Union men of the mountains, swarming from the sand hills of Mississippi to Western Virginia.

A guerilla party, numbering twelve oc teen, made an attack on the citizens living near the mouth of the Merrimac river, Missouri, on Thursday last. They suddenly appeared fully armed with shot-guns and revolvers, and commenced Sring upon the negroes, the greater portion of whom escaped by taking to the woods. The negroes captured were paroled to report at Victoria. They then took forcible possession of the premises of a widow woman, and not only eat up and carried away all her provisions, but compelled her to cook it for them. It is stated that there were a number of soldiers at that point guarding a bridge, but not in sufficient numbers to ttack the jay hawkers. Proper steps to investigate the matter and bring the parties to punishment have already been taken by Gen. Fisk.

When General Seymour was advancing on Lake City, Florids, and was met by the rebels in force, he went into action very gallantly, but his advance was soon terribly cut up, and a retreat ordered. A negro regiment had been detailed as a supporting column, but t broke and ran, which caused a loss of all he artillery. Nearly one-fourth of the atrned to Hilton Head. A battery was left at lacksonville, but, as the rebels followed the refrest of the Federals very closely, it is not

tion was a success. It was indeed so. Its in money and life was nothing or next to ing, and it resulted in the destruction of e stores of the rebels, indispensable at Time to their armies, and the demolition aps irreparable, of their great railro hfare, with all its bridges, culverts The injury done to the military power the enemy compensates ten-fold for all the use and trouble of the expedition. And. at is wonderful, our gallant army, after ing penetrated hundreds of miles into s stile country and accomplished this great ork, was able to make its way back over pped and desolated country, over bridgeess rivers, and through hovering hosts of mies, without, so far as is known, the los of a man or a gun. This expedition is of nost inestimable value as a lesson to all our itary men. It teaches them what can be mbined. It shows that the old system of

one where skill, earnestness, and energy are slow and heavy movements should be forever exploded. Not by Alexander, not by Capar, t by Fredrick, not by Napoleon, were the ranid movements of Sherman's army ever surpassed. And everywhere, while he was going and while he was returning, the rebel ees fied from before him as if the breath of army had been a sirocco. The telegraph announces that Gen. Sher in was back at Vicksburg, as it was conated he should be, in time to start on a lition on the 24th, and that he will

ard of again in active operations berman to be idle. He canno ive. We expect soon to hear from terror into some portion of the acy. We confess, however, d rejoice most to hear of him no off upon an isolated and independ on, but as combining with other al Generals for the quick destruction of at rebel armies. Undoubtedly, ther terrible and eventful work within a brief period, and such a General as Sher and such an army as Sherman's, should be spared from the main theatre of the

a correspondence between Generals Pec ickett in relation to the death of the rel el Shaw and the sub for retaliation in case of a soldier of the of war, and says he shall refrain for oldier, or citizen, he would have imme executed him. He has 450 United Sta iers in his possession, and fe The paragraph above came in the Eastern tches two or three days ago. We do not mber to have seen a statement of the cir s of the death of the rebel Colonel We suppose that he was killed by the oldier, who was subsequently executby Gen. Pickett for alleged murder. If it arly a case of murder, and was ascerine form to be such, the execution right, as the execution of a white soldier | if a general war should break out in Europe. Id have been in a similar case. General It is strange, when we consider recent events k rives notice to Gen. Pickett that he north of the Eider, and the haste with which rain from executing a rebei soldier on Austria and Prussia precipitated an attack t of the execution of the negro soldier upon the Danes, to read such words as these: he learns General Pickett's action in the "Those serious events have directed our atmires. But he certainly knew Genera | tention to the state of affairs abroad. I have

ld wish to know it. Pickett replied, that, had he caught egro, who had killed either Confederate ed him immediately. No doubt this pat he would have executed any who had, even as a soldier in the Fedrvice, killed any officer, soldier, or citionging to the Confederacy. Gen. P. that he had in his possession four hund fifty United States officers and soland that, for every man executed by e would hang ten. What if Gen. Peck Butler, in retaliation for the execution one, should execute a hundred for And what if the Confederates, prosthe inaugurated policy, should exeusand for the hundred? Would the e proceedings be likely to stop short of chery of all the prisoners on both sides eventy or seventy-five thousand? have foreseen and foretold from the first e most fearful consequences would be o grow out of the policy of employing idiers. We should be glad if the Adration could, in the present case, exerst all hope of being able, while the Presidential term lasts to do anything d inducing a change of the negro-soldier unless perhaps in our own State, but ight and statesmanship at Washington ert the borrors which the correspondence een Gen. Peck and Gen, Pickett seems to

They talk of using the steamship Great n in laying the Atlantic cable, which weigh six thousand tons. We would as think of planting bits of wire under water be hope that they would grow like oysters. expect success in planting the great coil from the deck of a vessel which een unfortunate from her cradle on the ks to all her stockholders.

"No one can wonder that our troops are y anxious to avoid getting into the d nebel prisons, but they had better wold it by fighting gallantly and even rately than by running away.

There are abolition women at the who strongly and openly advocate smation. We have no doubt that It was stated at Copenhagen that no armistice such woman would rather marry a

sia must recross the Eider and restore the entiments of the country's fathers to the status quo ante the invasion, before any armises of the rebellion, as the modern Roand expect to rally to themselves the symof Jupiter into wash-houses

The New York barbers have raised rices about 50 per cent. We are glad , for it will tend to make beards more

d many of his chaplains are less fond of rting his dying officers and soldiers than ting to console their widows.

terrapin weighing seventy-five pounds. It is the greatest land-terrapin we ever heard of Our officers and soldiers are more riel except the Army of the Potomac. d than any others in the world. But on't always do their money's worth

Bey The Norfolk paper says that "the neroes almost to a man declare strongly for taking up arms in the Federal cause." The Punch says a gentleman in the pit of Adelphi Theatre remarked that he werry the administration is more injurious

referred Miss Bateman's Lear to Shaklarge portion of the radicals want more radical than Mr. Lincoln as ident. They will have to dig pretty

undation of oil. She is no doubt the bestbricated State in the Union. We find an article in an exchange One of the most poisonous of the snakes eaded "Fremont and the Presidency bat crawl is the cotton-mouth. That's the ere not fit to be named in the same kind of snake the rebellion is.

We say to each loyal regiment, that make itself the first.

abel paper of the speech made by John C. son of triumphant operations in East Tennes-Breckinridge when appointed to the comsee, this accomplished officer has come with mand of Western Virginia. It was addressed his corps into Kentucky, with the view of reto the remnant of the old Kentucky brigade fitting the men for active service. He has and in the course of his remarks he aliuded established his headquarters at Mt. Sterling the time when they left Kentucky, "driven in the county of Montgomery, where he has from a State of neutrality." He would not, just issued the subjoined circular and order: as he said, insult the young men by asking em what course they would pursue as a

ndition to their return, but to married men

like himself, who had not seen their wives

for nearly three years, they might think it

pard, and "it was hard, very hard, but not so

bard as to lose all the honor and fame won

by their heroic bravery, by returning and

throwing their leprous bodies into the arms

of women who might love, but could not re-

peet them for such unworthy conduct. The

shades of the martyred heroes would rise and

pour out their maledictions on all such.'

All this might have been very a

captandum to the poor, miserable, and deluded

oung men who were enticed from their

nomes to waste the best years of their lives

in rebellion egainst their country, but we

cannot regard it as "heroic bravery" in those

who left their wives and children among the

cople whom they had been taught to regard

s their worst enemies, while they threw

their own "leprous bodies" into the arms of

secession. Their wives and children might

not love those who have protected them while

their natural protectors are away-those

wives and children might not love those who

have fed, clothed, and succored them, while

unnatural husbands and fathers were

striving to desolate the place of their

nelled to respect the moderation and

paternal care of the government which over-

ooks the infamous ingratitude of its sons and

takes under the broad wing of its protection

the abandoned, helpless ones left to the mercy

of the leval people of the State. The "lep-

rous" taint was on the soul of Breckinridge

when he went about the country, sowing

broadcast the seeds of revolt, and, with all

the cunning of his tongue; striving to disrupt

a country which had honored him, and to

the State that had given him her confi-

dence. If there is any pool which has the

virtue to relieve that taint, it is to be found

vain for the leaders of the rebellion to assert

that those who return to their homes as prod-

gals, penitent and contrite, will throw their

ilies, for that noble act would go far toward

eradicating the stain upon their names, which

herwise must remain a festering pollution

brever. Is it not more base for them to leave

his allegiance, but from those who persist in

their base disloyalty and would stimulate the

angry passions of the prejudiced against the

old Union and its glorious flag, the moral sen-

timent of the whole country will recoil, and

when their return shall be compulsory, the

cry will be, as the true and good avoid con-

ATSTRIA AND DENMARK - We have received

an address of the Emperor of Austria to the

Reichsrath at the close of the session. His

Commercial as of great significance, for he

has to explain to the world his present course

toward Denmark, and he can but recognize

exlected nothing in order to maintain the

of nations. Our friendly relations with the

great powers of Europe promise the complete

attainment of this object." The language the

Commercial regards as inexplicable, unless we

interpret it to mean that the two great Ger-

man powers hope to control the aspirations of

Germany, and give such a direction to the

as shall be for the preservation of a just bal-

ance of power and the peace of Europe.

ettlement of the Schleswig-Holstein difficulty

The Emperor proceeds to observe that the

crisis which for years threatened to occur be-

tween Germany and Denmark has resulted in

war, notwithstanding the endeavors of his

ence, and he adds that "in concert with the

King of Prussie the Duchy of Schleswig has

been occupied as a pledge." If this be indeed

so, the allies are bound to release the pledge

when certain acts are done or conditions per

formed. What these conditions are may be

at least inferred from the whole course of the

Schleswig difficulty. The suspension of the

Nevember Constitution is one of these, and

the general performance of the Danish prom-

ises in the matter is another. The Emperor

proceeds to speak of the bravery of histroops,

My joy on this account does not spring from

If the Emperor in good faith alludes to the

mean the dismemberment of Denmark, for her

integrity is recognized by formal treaties, to

be expresses a hope that the "peace of Europe

berment or annexation, which could hardly

pathy of Europe, and perhaps gain material

help from the outside. There is no very good

Duke of Augustenburg.

rman States there is considerable ferment.

One of our exchanges speaks of a land-

to the constitution of the country than bad

Pennsylvania boasts of resting on a

The rebel Confederacy can never be

whiskey to that of an individual.

n and love of conquest, but from the

and concludes as follows:

Cement of 1852.

Europe in a more extended sphere.

Government to exercise a conciliatory influ-

tact with them, "Room for the leper!"

those they profess to love to the magnanimity

rous bodies" into the arms of their fam-

jugate, even at the price of blood,

cure retreat-but they have been com-

MEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, D. O., Mt. Sterling, Ky., Feb. 26, 1861. Circular.—In entering upon the duties assigned him at this place, the General comis liable to encounter at every step, but also with the fact that, without the hearty co-oper

fail is their accomplishment.

To the end that this co-operation may be cheerfully rendered, it is proper to state that we have come here for the purpose of being remounted, re-equipped, drilled, and disciplined, and placed in all respects in complete condition for taking the field again at the earliest possible moment. You have just earliest possible moment. earliest possible moment. You have ju emerged from a long and arduous campaign where you have been constantly exposed the cold and stormy weather of winter wit out shelter, and, in many cases, without shoes or overcoats—without food, except such atly allowance of corn as you were enabled gather by fighting for it during the day parching during the night. You have ac-plished many long and weary marches nothing whatever to eat; and, since I had the honor to command you, you have fought five pitched battles, in every one of which you have been victorious, and for each of which you have received the cordial thanks of the commander of the depariment. All these things have you ac-complished and suffered like men and true seldiers, without, so far as I have lead atterance of a single complaint. Such hero-ism, such patient endurance, and such patient-ism, cennot always escape the admiration and gratitude of a discerning public. Yet no aws, nor orders, nor regulations, nor activity on the part of a commander can prevent the pelled by the necessities of the case to subsist upon the country in which it may be operat-ing, and I regret to say that in our case the

which are the second of the se the Government on proper requisitions, so that the time and energy of every one of us (offi cers and soldiers), may and should be devoted exclusively to our military duties, when the time shall arrive for enter the approaching campaign, we may go forth a terror to the enemy and "be in at the death" of this unholy and already waning rebellion. Regulations for the collection and distribu

in the gushing fountains of loyalty, where the repentant rebel may bathe and cleanse himself from his terrible corruption. It is and good faith in which they are established and good latter in which they are established.

Let us, then, all put our shoulders to the
wheel like men—let us be up and doing—let
it not be said by the sixty thousand brave
Kentuckians who are now sustaining the
honor of our flag and the integrity of our
Union on distant and bloody fields, that we Union on distant and bloody helds, that we have come here to burn and destroy their fences—lay waste their farms—losult their wives and daughters, and desolate their country, which has already suffered so many wrongs and outrages at the hands of the

of their patriotic old friends and neighbors han it would be for them to confess But let us rather so conduct ourselves, that their faults, cease their causeless and we will reflect credition the States from which we hail, and on the cause in which we are engaged; and that we may carry with us when we again take the field the blessings of the loyal people among whom we have aimless war against the government, and ask forgiveness where they could expect only punishment? Most assuredly it is. There is great joy over every one who comes back to

S. D. STURGIS, Brig. Gen. Com'g.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, D. O., Mt. Sterling, Kv., Feb. 28, 1864. eral Orders No. 14. 1. The Chief Quartermaster and Chief Com

missary will at once establish depots at this place from which forage and subsistence stores ill be supplied on requisition.

II. The purchase of horses, mules, or supies of any kind on account of the Governent, will not be made by any other than the
iefs of the quartermaster and commissary
partment, and then only when authorized
on these Randouguers and the practice of

words are justly regarded by the New York ressing" horses, mules, forage, &c., &s., will se entirely in the command until some uneseen necessity arises therefor, when that cessity will be announced from these headthe dangers which would threaten his empire III. It being desirable that the farmers be ouraged as much as possible in making their crops the coming season, commanders of camps will see that as little damage as possible be done to the fences, barns, &c., in their ricinity by the troops of their commands.

IV. The camp police required by the army regulations, including roll-call, fatigue duties,

precions blessings of peace. The mission of V. Every company officer for duty (and not Austria is to be strong against any attack, on special duty) will parade with his com-pany at all stated roll-calls; and at reveille the arms will be inspected by the company and to raise the voice of peace in the council

VI. On and after the 1st of March (excep Saturday afternoon and Sundays), when weather will permit, battalion drill will bed in every camp from 9 to 11 o'clock A M and from 2 to 4 o'clock P.M., and no officer or soldier reported for duty (and not on special duty) will be excused from these drills under any circumstances whatever. VII.\*Commanders of Divisions, Brigades, and

detached corps, will be held responsible for the faithful execution of these orders. By Command of Brig. Gen. Stuncts. WM. C. RAWOLLE, Capt. A. D. C. & A. A. A. G. [Official] A. D. C.

Here breathes the spirit of the true soldier and true patriot. Gen. Sturgis has indeed never breathed any other spirit. The sentiment which inspires and the judgment that hares there directions are characteristic of the man. He is every inch a soldier and a patriot.

In the name of loyal Kentuckians, we thank General Sturgis for this wise and noble conduct, and wish him good-speed in the performance of the duties now assigned him in our borders. May his gallant corps be speedily fitted anew for the field, and may the field prove hereafter to chieftain and men, as it has proved heretofore, the field of glory. We do not doubt that it will.

attainment of the just objects which are known to Europe. I confidently hope that the results achieved will secure a happy fature to countries the rights of which have long been violated, and will not endanger the peace of Gen. J. T. Boyle has been tendered by Governor Bramlette the appointment of Claim Agent for Kentucky, to reside in Washington City, under the provisions of the act of the last Legislature. This selection will secure to "known objects" of the Execution, he cannot all claimants faithful attention to their busi- one was filled. ness and a full knowledge of the military circumstances under which their claims have one of which he is a party. As, moreover, originated. The law requires the agent, at the request of interested parties, to prosecute may not be endangered," he cannot intend to before the courts or departments at Washingassent to, or take part in, an act of dismemten any claim or demand growing out of the war, which our State or any of its citizens has fail to excite war on a more extended sphere. against the Government. It is also made his duty to answer all communications addressed The German powers had the support and countenance of other States, and they can to him by our citizens or soldiers in reference best secure these by an adherence to the setto claims, and to perform such other services as the Governor may designate. The agent As to the general situation, we learn by is precluded from receiving or charging the Bremen that the Danes are still resolutely any fee for services under the act and bent upon defending their country to the last. from purchasing or dealing in any claim sgainst the United States, whether it is in his involving the evacuation of Schleswig by the hands for collection or not. Any violation of Danes would be entertained, and on the other | these provisions will be regarded as a misdehand, it was declared that Austria and Prus- meaner, punishable by fine or imprisonment at the discretion of a jury. He is to give bond for the faithful and diligent discharge of the tice would be assented to. The Danes hope duties of the office, and receive \$200 monthly compensation. For prosecuting the claims of persons who are not soldiers of Kentucky or their legal representatives, he may charge prospect of this at present. Among the minor any fee agreed upon between him and the claimant not exceeding 10 per cent of the and a general desire to lend a hand to the amount of claims allowed on \$100 or less; if allied Powers, and make more effectual the between \$100 and \$1,000, \$10 on the first \$100 Federal execution and the claims of the and 5 per cent on the residue, and, if above \$1,000, 5 per cent on the first \$1,000 and 21/2 per cent on the rest; but he shall attend exclusively to the business of Kentucky and its citizens, and a violation of this provision subects him to dismissal and a fine in ten times the amount of the fee charged. As General Boyle has been in the service since the war broke out, and for a very long term the commander of this military district, the peculiar

niggers come out flat-footed upon all matters. propriety of his selection is manifest. GEN. TRUMAN SEYMOUR .- In referring to the fact of the arrest of the officer in connection with the Florida disaster, the Albany Journal says: "Gen, Seymour was one of the original heroes of Fort Sumpter, and has since distinguished himself on the field. He has always been recognized as one of the most therough disciplinarians in the service. and we shall be disappointed if he does not come out of this ordeal unscathed."

Mr. Samuel Blair, a resident of Davider it is the 20th, 50th, or 90th, it should straight-med up, but it will soon be straight son county, Tennesses, died last week near Nashville, in the 98th year of his age.

CINCINNATI, March 3. Richmond papers of the 29th ult. contain he following: Dolton, Ga., Feb. 26.—Yesterday Stewar and Davidson's divisions did the principal part of the fighting. Breckingidge's old divi sion was partly engaged. The enemy was repulsed everywhere, and fell back on our right. There was some skirmishing along

Two Yankee cavalry regiments, supported an infantry division, in attempting to flank left, occupied a Gap three miles from iton, on the new Layfayette road, last ht. Smith's Texas brigade drove them

it this morning. According to the bospital records our loss is hundred and fifty-one wounded, including Curtis, of the 41st Georgia, three Lieu-ants, a Lieut. Colonel, seven sergeants,

ed eight privates. The Yankee loss is not known, but was much greater than ours. Our army is eager for a general engagement, and are apprehensive that the enemy will re-

reat to-night.

Dalton, Feb. 27.—All Thursday night the button, Feb. 21.—All hursday hight to emy were occupied in removing their dea d wounded. Their loss is heavy. They fe k yesterday two or three miles. They ar e miles beyond Tunnel Hill. Wheeler issuing. They robbed citizens at Tannel and burnt several houses on Tunnell Hil Dalton, Feb. 27.—The enemy passed here t night at 12 o'clock, and will probably not ke a stand this side of Chickemauga. One nake a stand this side of Chickamanga. One division of Hindman's corps has reached this Our cavalry and skirmishers are advancing, out all signs of a general engagement have

disappeared.

Demopolis, Ala., Feb. 26.—The latest intelligence from Mississippi says Gen. Forrest's force during the recent engagement near Okelona did not exceed 2,000, while the enemy were estimated at 10,000. Late in the evening of the 22d the latter formed three separate times and made a desperate stand. They made three charges, in each of which they recoiled, and were driven back with eat slaughter. Many passed through our lines and were

ptured. The next morning the road was ned with sutlers stores and dead horses and ankees. Gen. Forres's command was too red to continue the pursuit. Gen. Johnston, with six or seven numbered State troops, arrived and went in pursuit. Many of the enemy's wounded fell into our hands.

Charleston, Feb.—General Finnegan's last despatch from Camp Beauregard on the 20th, via Talishassee on the 223, says the victory at Ocean Pond was complete. We captured all their artillery and six hundred small arms. he woods are strewed with the enemy's dead ad wounded for three miles. The enemy's

d wounded for three miles. The enemy's ree, from all accounts, was 10,000 infantry id four companies of cavalry. Richmond Enquirer has a lengthy editorial otesting against the appointment of Gen. The rebel troops in Lee's army have nearly l re-enlisted. General Maury, commanding Mobile, com-

tion to leave that city.

Washington, March 2. The Star says Gen. Custar has returned to pedition, having successfully accomplished the part of the work which he started out the part of the work which he started out to do. He has harassed the flank of Lee's army considerably, and, near Stuartsville, surprised the rebel camp, which he burned and totally destroyed, and captured a number of horses. Custar did not lose a man in the

WASHINGTON, March 2. Nothing is officially known as to the where-abouts of Kilpatrick. It is said in well in-formed circles that Monday he was in Spott-sylvenia Court-house, which, according to the Gezette, is 65 miles from Richmond.

Gazette, is 65 miles from Richmond.

An officer who arrived here to-night from the Army of the Potomac reports that when last heard from he was within eighteen miles of Richmond. This, however, may be a mere surmire, as there is no communication by which such a feet could be ascertained. Custar's movement was to draw eff the at-tention of the enemy while Kilpatrick jour-neyed in another direction. The supposition that he got a fair start, with no danger in his rear, and he certainly has had sufficient time to reach Richmond, if that was a part of the plan of operations.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2. A special despatch from the Washington Chronicle to the Press says that the Richmond papers announce with unfeigned regret the ntment of Braxton Bragg as Co er-in-Chief of the rebel army over the head of General Lee. They also acknowledge a heavy less of life in Florida. The Philadelphia Press has received the following important despatch WASHINGTON, March 2.

An important arrangement for the exchange of prisoners has been going on for some time nast. An unofficial correspondence has passed between Gen. Butler and the rebel commis-sioner Gen. Ould in relation to the matter. This correspondence has resulted in a deciaration of exchange, on which it is agreed that all persons delivered at City Point up to the 24th of January, 1864, are declared ex-

We have Richmond papers to Monday last, heir war news is not important. Despatches from Democilis of the 231 represent the Union forces under Sherman making a retrograde movement. Their stories of the cavalry fighting in Northern Mississippi are about the same as from Memphis.

Grant's movements bothered them, though

ey claim that his divance has been repulsed.

ey cay that a Union force passed through

mnell Hill on the 26th, and would not probably make a stand nearer than Chickamauga Longstreet's retreat is partially confessed.

A Mobile despatch of the 23d says that a fire was opened upon Fort Powell to-day.
Six Monitors and feur gunboats shelled the ort all day. The Florida affair is made much of and

ith reason, but the rebels concede severe week on their part.

Lieut, Caustin, of the U. S. Regulars, one the escaped prisoners from Libby, had been Thirty-one Union prisoners escaped while oing from Richmond to Georgia, near Au-

Washington, March 2. Nothing reliable has reached Washington this evening concerning Kilpatrick's move-ments. There was a report at Brandy Station to-day, brought in by a deserter, that ou avairy had torn up several miles of the track if the Virginia Central Railroad between outsa Court-house and Toleraville. A deserter further states that the troops which had been despatched to Richmond to defend it against our cavalry were obliged to return to a break in the road. Several bridges were destroyed. The rebels cannot repair the damage in less time than ten days. We shall probably hear of Kilpatrick at Saffolk.

The Provost Marshal-General to-day in-formed a member of Congress that a new draft would be ordered as soon as the present WASHINGTON, March 2. A sharp diplomatic correspondence between our government and the British is likely to ensue, in consequence of Lord John Russell withholding from Parliament Secretary Seward's demands upon her majesty's govern-ment for indemnification for losses to Ameri-can commerce, caused by the anglo-rebel private Alabama.

The alighting of Admiral Dahlgren from he Baltimore train to-day would indicate hat he has been recalled from his command

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

February 29. Kilpatrick, at the head of a large force of cavalry, left this place on Saturday evening on a grand expedition. The strength of the entire command we do not deem judicious to bublish at the present time. On Saturday hight the command proper encamped at old verdeersville, on the Fredericksburg and Orange Court-House plank road, eight miles

outh of the Rapid Ann.

On Sunday morning a force demonstrated a front of the enemy's works upon Mine Run, and deployed as infantry in order to cause the enemy to mass in that locality, to esist an attack in this capacity. They acted all day and at night retired in a safe position. all day and at night retired in a safe po between Verdeersville and Robinson's Tay

Kilpatrick took up a line of march southward toward the junction of the Virginia Centra and Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad, arriving at Spottsylvania C. H. at dark. From this point Colonel Dahlaren, with a select de-tachment from the cavalry, was despatched to Frederick's Hall on Wednesday, between the inction of the above named roads and Gor-onville, where had been packed the whole of

Col. Dahlgren was to have destroyed the rillery, the roads, and telegraph lines, and join Kilpatrick, or report in the morning, uesday, March lst. At 7 o'clock last evenng the expedition was heard from, and then everything was going on swimmingly and according to programme. HALIFAX, March 2

HALIFAX. March 3.

The Royal Navy steamship Canada, from Liverpool on the 20th ult., via Queenstown on he 21st, has arrived. The Australian, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 19th. The rebel steamer Georgia has left Brest. There was a vague rumor that France incade soon to recognize the Southern Confedence of the Southern Confedence tends soon to recognize the Southern Confederacy.

St. Louis, March 3.

Two radical German parers of this city—
Westliche Post and Neu Zeit—have hoisted
the name of Gen. Fremont as the peoples' can-

the city, but, as all parties condemn in the act, but, as all parties condemn the act, it is not likely that any further trouble will grow out of it. The nome-guard, however, are under arms to preserve the peace of the city, should it be again threatened. didn't for the Presidency.

Gen. Steele issued an address to the people of Arkansas, in which he says every facility will be offered for the expression of their sentiments, uninfluenced by any consideration themselves of the offer of the amnesty procla-

sum of \$500. There is much excite

whatever, aside from these which affect their | mation. He will soon authorize a commis- at \$6 503675, extra family at \$6 7007 00. Buckwhee sioner to visit the several camps and relieve such as will take the oath in good faith and interest, and interest their property. Election of that State will be held the 14th of March. New York, March 3. The Richmond Examiner of the 26th says

nd laid waste by his advance.

Majamoras from Texas.

WASHINGTON, March 2.

New York, March 3.

The steamer Yazoo, from New Orleans or

he 24th, has just arrived. The whole free State ticket has been elected

by an overwhelming and unexpectedly large vote. The election passed off without tumult of any kind, although the intense enthusiasm manifested surpasses any previous exhibition here, and presented a striking contrast to those held under the Three section before the rese

eld under the Thug regime before the war

There were three tickets in the field. The vote stands as follows as far as heard from:

Flanders, 3,892; Hahn's majority over both, 1,696. The result is a great triumph for the free State party and for the Administration. General Banks, if possible, is more popular than ever with the free State men; even his

pponents publicly admit the justice and tatesmanship which marks his conduct of

ublic affairs.
The 22d of February was celebrated in a

atriotic manner. Business was entirely sus-ended, and the whole city was decorated. In the morning a monster concert was given, t which more than 15 000 people were present. Three hundred musicians composed the

end, and forty pieces of artillery, fired by ectricity, formed the accompaniment, alutes were fired and shipping were decora-d with form

The Mobile News of the 11th says that

Sherman is positively marching on that city. The military commander issued the following request, addressed to the Mayor:

ing request, addressed to the Mayor:

Mobile, Feb. 10—Dear Sir: I have just been informed by Gen. Polk that the enemy is moving against Mobile. It is therefore my duty to ask all persons who cannot take part in the defence of the city to leave.

D. L. MAURY,

Major General Companying

The Mobile papers call upon the people to

submit cheerfully to their approaching doom of Yankee rule. Active preparations are making in all departments for operations, but to what quarter they are to be directed has not transpired. Some point in Mississippi or

ap Red river, will soon be the scene of activ

XXXVIIITH CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

HOUSE.

Mr. Fenton replied to the remarks of Fer-

nando Wood and Brooks saving that the

Secretary of the Treasury amid the greatest

difficulties had managed our financial affairs with unequal ability and success.

Mr. Holman moved to lay the gold bill on the table. Not agreed to—53 yeas, 54 nays.

Mr. Moore, from the Committee of Confer-

ence on the whiskey bill, reported that they

Mr. Morrill moved that the House would

members of the Conference Committee argued

in favor of insisting on the House disagree-

The House refused to recede from its disa-

WASHINGTON, MARCH 3.

The Star of this morning says: We have had late interesting information from the front, to the effect that Gen. Kilpatrick, with a force of cavalrymen, has arrived at White three and force of cavalrymen, has arrived at White

House and formed a junction with a force sent

up by Gen. Butler from the Peninsula, This

statement is based on the fact that two of Gen. Kilpatrick's scouts have come back and made the above respect, and the report is be-lieved in the Army of the Potomac. Gen.

Kilpatrick is now within a few miles of Rich-mond, and, as Gen. Butler is co-operating

with him, we may expect to hear of startling news from that quarter in a day or two. On his reaching White House, Kilpatrick, having

orders to do so, avoided meeting any large force of rebels. After he had lett the front

another party of 800 picked cavalrymen were sent out to communicate with him. They, however, met a rebel force, and, as their or-

ers were not to fight if it could be avoide

they moved toward the east. The command, not striking the direct road, came upon a party of rebels near Fredericksburg, captured

hem, burnt their camp, and destroyed a quan-

ity of army stores, and care of army stores, and Careo, March 3. tity of army stores, and then passed on their

An officer who arrived here to-day, from

Vicksburg the 28th, bearing despatches from Gen. Sherman, states that when twelve miles east of Meridian, on the 11th, the enemy

numbered seven or eight thousand, and were

fter the possession of Jackson, Mississippi.

The Secretary of War, in response to a note

his views regarding the joint resolution of the House to continue the payment of boun-

the House to continue the payment of boun-lies to April 1st, says:

1. That in his opinion the requisite troops can be more expeditiously raised by continu-ing the payment of bounties, as proposed,

than by any other means.

2. That at present the several States are making great exertions to raise their quotas, so as to avoid the draft, the people preferring that method of raising troops.

3. That Generals Burnside and Hancock and the several severa

and the State Legislatures and Executives are earnestly requesting the continuance of the bountier and April 1st.

bounties used. April 18t.

4. That in his opinion the joint resolution of the House is wise and judicious, and its speedy passage by the Senate would greatly promote the public welfare and strengthen

the military force more quickly and efficiently than can be accomplished in any other way.

The House voted to adhere to its disagree-

ment to the Senate's amendments to the

It now stands thus, viz: If the Senate

shall also adhere to its own amendments, the bill is lost, but if the Senate insists on its amendment, it can ask the House for another

ommittee of Conference, and the House will

A party of twelve or fifteen furloughed sol-

diers of company C, 44th Ohio, went into the Empire office at noon, and completely riddled

the establishment. After the work was done the soldiers went to the Court-house steps, and the leader made a speech, in which he took upon himself the whole responsibility of the act. By this time a large crowd was gathered, and E. S. Young, Esq., and R. G. Oorwine made speeches in order to allay the excitement. During the speech of the latter a man in the crowd made an offensive remark them; the Government resteeting the new the Government resteeting the new the contract of the contract o

about the Government protecting the ne-grees, when the soldiers made a rush at him. In the melee a dozen or more shots were fired,

DAYTON, March 3.

be left to exercise its own pleasure in granti

ity on the contingency above stated.

WASHINGTON, March 3.

greement by 61 yeas and 71 nays.

om its disagreement to the Senate's amendment.

Messrs. Kasson and Spaulding and other

WASHINGTON, March 3.

- SENATE,

All steamers that come down are de

ed and a very large number are now col-

WASHINGTON, March 3.

To Mr. BALLYTINE, Mayor.

up in order.

Major-General Commanding.

return to their allegiance.

A naval court-martial, of which Admiral Gregory is to be president, is to be assembled here on the 9th for the trial of Commodore Wilkes, on numerous charges connected with his command of the West India squadron and subsequent correspondence with the Secretary of the Navy. and were retreating in two columns toward

Vicksburg.

It is supposed that, finding his designs on Mobile thwarted, and his cavalry reinforcements intercepted, and being in distress for supplies, he was forced to abandon his expension. It is stated that a new loan is to be given at through the national banks instead of iviate bankers, as was first intended. The arrival here yesterday, of Admiral abligron, has given rise to a report that he on and take the desperate expedient of reat through a country stripped of supplie as or is about to be relieved of his command the fleet off Charleston. There is no founion for the report. One of the first results of Gen. Grant's pro-A Matamoras letter to the World report

notion to the Lieutenant-Generalship will be mpertant changes in the Army of the Poto-

that the French have evacuated Puebla, Cor-lors, Jalapa, and Orizaba, for lack of men to KNOXVILLE, March 6. The Mexican army under Uraga is said to Scouts report that Longstreet has shipped is wagons per train to Richmond, and is nounting his men on horses and mules, and s pressing ail the animals that can be found. be 45,000 strong. It is rumored he had been defeated by Gen. Bazeain. Large trains of cotton are arriving daily a bel cavalry are still scouring the country outh and east of us. Morton's cavalry ap eared yesterday in the French Broad, near ne meeting of Big Pigeon. Some apprehen-ion is felt of a raid by Morgan on our rail-oad communications with Chattanooga. Provost Marshal General Fry issued a cirular to-day ordering the boards of enrolment o commence the draft on the 10th in all the ub-districts such as had not filled their quotas

New York, March 6.
The steamer Ellen S. Perry, from Newbern pefore the 1st inst.
All volunteers who actually enlist before the draft is made will be deducted from the quota. If the quota is not filled by the first draft, a further draft shall be made until the entire quota is obtained. on the 1st, arrived this evening. Our New-bern letter of the 1st states that Jeff Davis has igh Standard, thus incres ng the surity of the Editor's election for Gov-rnor next fall.

The rebels are removing the obstruction in

he Neuse river, below Kinston, in order to llow the iron-plated ram to come down to ssist in the attack on Newbern, Washington, nessis in the attack on Newbern, washington, and Plymouth, for which the rebels are making great preparations. A ram is also said to be ready on the Roanoke river.

The Raleigh Confederate states that the recent attack on Nawbern was only a divergence. ion, soon to be followed by a heavier demontration. It urges the necessity of changing he battle ground from Virginia to North

ial intelligence confirms the report that Jeff Davis ordered the immediate seizure of all points now held by the Federals in North Darolina. Gen. Peck has made all the preons. The hanging by the rebels of twenty-three

men of the 2d North Carolina white regiment has exasperated the loyal States beyond all bounds, and they have resolved to take no St. Louis, March 6. The statement made by the Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial bat Sherman was at Vicksburg on the 24th , and that he will soon start on anothe Satures were need and snipping were decorated with fiegs.

In the evening, Mrs. Gen. Banks gave a ball at the Opera-house. Nearly 2,000 persons were present during the night.

The army in Texas is inactive.

Affairs in Western Louisiana remain as nake no mention of his arrival there, or of my contemplated new movement. General McPherson's corps, which reached Jackson

on the 24th, will probably remain there for the present. But another expedition will not he present. But another expedition will not e likely to be made very soon. Parties from Gen. Grant's front, say it is not probable that any fighting will take place there for some time yet.

The Times special gives the following addi-tional statements as to the results, &c., of Kil-patrick's raid: Miles of railroad track on the wo principal roads over which Lectransports bis supplies for the northern army of Virginia have been so thoroughly destroyed that some time will clapse before the roads can be put in der again. Depots of commissary, ordnance, and quartermaster's stores were burned or destroyed. No less than six grait mills and hestroyed. No less than six grate must am me saw mill, principally at work for the rabel army, were burned. Six canal botts coaded with grain, the canal locks on James giver canal, and almost invaluable coal pits at Maniken's Bend were destroyed. Nearly 30 prisoners were captured, several hundred horses pressed into service, and hundreds of negroes availed themselves of the opportunity to come within our lines.

The following account of the course of the expedition after leaving Richmond is of

interest: At night the command went into camp at a place six miles from Richmond, and two miles from the Chickahominy. At 11.50 P. M., just as the command was fairly Washington, March 3.

Mr. Wilson introduced a House joint resolution for the continuance of the payment of bounties to April 1st, as reported from the Military Committee, with a letter from the Secretary of War, recommending that it be immediately passed. The resolution was parsed without an amendment.

The bill to prevent military and naval officers from interfering in elections was called up in order. pened a two-gun battery upon the camp of opened a two-gun battery upon the camp of Gen. Davis's brigade, and immediately after charged the camp of the 7th Michigan. The men, though taken entirely by surprise, seized their carbines, and, under Col. Litchfield, supported by the 1st Vermont, Col. Preston, handsomely repulsed the enemy. Several men were wounded, and Col. Litchfield, who is missing is it; feered also

Several men were wounded, and Col. Litch-field, who is missing, is, it is feared, also wounded.

General Kilpatrick decided to move across the White Heuse Railroad and down the Pe-ninsula. During the day, Captain Mitchell, of 2d New York, with the bulk of Dahlgren's rejoined the main column. The ene my all day Tuesday and Tuesday night and Wednesday and Wednesday night harassed the command. Skirmishing was almost con-stantly going on in different directions. On morning about nine o'clock Wednesday morning about nine o'clock a large force of cavalry came upon the rear of the column. General Kilpatrick was not unprepared for this and decided to give them battle. The 1st Vermont, under Lieutenaut-Colonel Preston, ably assisted by Captains Grant and Cummings, and the 1st Maine bore the brunt of this fight, which lasted something over an hour, wails the 6th Michigan and other regiments of Gen. Davis's brigade were in position to render whatever assistance might be necessary. Only one cherce was were in position to render whatever assistance might be necessary. Only one charge was made, which was made by company A, lat Maine, led by Captain Estes, A. A. G., and Captain Cole, when five of the enemy were captured. The enemy suddenly retired. When the command moved forward and passed the rear and fisaks, and several times an offer of battle-was made, they refused it.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET. OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL, SATURDAY, March 5, 1864. S Gold advanced in the latter part of the week, but there is very little doing in it, none offering at the

nter, and few calls for it. Money is tolerably easy at 6 and 9 3 cent. 9 3 cent We quote money to-day as follows:

Buying, Selling 4@%dis. % t Orders on Washing BANK NOTE LIST.

PAR FUNDS. United States legal tender notes; National Bank es; Chio Bank notes; Bank of State of Indiana.

11/4 dig, Hilinois ¼ dis. L 263 dis. Louisiana—
Solvent......
Merch. Bk.
Cresc't City
Bank....
Bk. of Louisiana.... 60 dis 3d dis. 0 nessee... 40 dis. 0 lier Bks. 50@75 dis. 75 dis. N. Carolina... 75 dis. S. Curolina... 75 dis. 1 dis. Alabama ... 75 dis. 14 dis. Georgia ..... 75 dis. 75 dis.

g the week, and prices have advance uraday. We quote at \$1.56 for 76 and \$1.61 for 98 cent, less the usual discount to the trade. I the week, with a fair demand from the loc. I trade nd for export. We quote at \$2 50@4 for common .

BUTTER-There was a fair demand for this article throughout the week. We quote common to good at 24@25c, and prime to choice roll at 28@35c.

Battike-Supply light. Sales at 58@60c. BEESWAX-Market steady at 42@44c

Bark-The market roles steady at \$12 for chestnut oak, wagon, and \$16 for stack measure. Bale Rope and Cordage-Market remains quiet. We quote bale rope at 71/608c for machine, and 62061/60 for hand-made, Manilla rope at 22@23c, hemp cords at 13%@15c, hemp twine at 23@25c, batting twine at 20c, BAGGING-There is little doing in this article, and prices remain unchanged. Light sales made at 14@

s-There is a fair demand, and prices steady a \$2 75@2 85. Brooms-Common saleable at \$2 50, fancy at \$2 75, and extra Shaker at \$3 50@0 75 \$ dozen.

CHESS—There was a fair demand during the week, and the market is steady at 14@145c for Western Ecserve, 145@15 for Hamburg, and 16@15c for English

13%@14c for tallow.
Corton Yanns-In fair demand at 48@49@50c, the Pittsburg. Pomeroy selling at 32c % bushel. Cooperace—The demand for barrels and coop

s moderaie, and we quote as follows: Flour bar whiskey at \$1 50, do iron-bound at \$2 50, pork at 60c, whiskey at \$1 00, 40 iron-bound at \$2 00, pork
\$1 40, build barrels \$1 25, do iron-bound \$1 75, ham
tierces \$1 10, ten-gallon kegs \$1 00, do iron-bound
\$1 25, five-gallon 75c, do iron-bound \$1 00. Barrel
poles at \$160418 \$71,000, do staves \$18027 \$71,000.

DRIED FRUIT—There is an active demand for peaches
and arples, and prices are buoyant. Peaches are attle for shipping 51/061/4 cents, fair to good 41/205 common to rough 36 l centagross weight.
Sheep of good quality sell at 55665 cents live
Hoss well fattated, corn.fed 75635, light weight
dull at 66 cents gross weight. ble at \$4 25@4 50. Apples unchanged at \$2 00 B a. Finetuating: sales to-day at 15@15c B dozen

week, the demand being confined exclusively to the

flour is selling at \$6.00 \$2.00 Bs.
FEATRERS—There is a fair demand, and prices up

hanged at Mc. Gaochries-Firm. We quote Rio coffee at 37357% ava at 44°, and Mocha at 46°. New N. O. sugar a 15@15%c, according to quality; white sugars, cruehed granulated, refined, and powdered at 19%c. New, Or eans molesses at 70@50c; sirups ranging from 500@31 coording to quality. Rice at 95@30s. Spice at 25c. reper at 50@52c. Teas, gunpowder at 50@52 00, co-ong at 50@52 to, insperial \$1 40, young hison at

white Kentucky.

The receipts of corn were fair, and prices remain

The market for oats was quiet at 85@990. Ther was a good retail domand for seed oats at higher ng doing in it. There is very little offering, and it fficult to give accurate quotations. We quote nom ral at \$1 4001 50 as to quality.

The same may be stated about rye. Light sales were made at \$1 15.

GREASE—We quote brown at 2/2c, yellow at 10c, and

white at 10%c. GUNNY BAGS-Scarce at 25@27c for new resewed. GINSENG-We quote nominal at \$1 65. HEMP-The demand is light, with very little offer The market is firm at full prices. Kentucky is ble at \$1 25@1 35 \$ ton. A good article command

higher prices.

Ends-The market rules steads, with a demand out equal to the offerings. We quote green 7@71/40, ted at 91/@10c, dry salted at 14@16c, dry flint at 16@ HAY-There was a fair retail demand during the cek. We quote at \$27@32 % ton. Hors-Remain steady, with a light demand at 27

IOMINY-Selling at \$3 50 \$100 lbs. LICORICE-We quote at 32@33c according to quality LIME AND CEMENT-Market steady at \$1 75 for lime, LEAD AND SHOT-Market firm; the stock is light e quote pig lead at 13c, bar lead at 1216c. Shot 83 35

mlock at \$34@38 bridle at \$60@64, harness do \$44@4 skirting at 45@47, Calf-skins at \$1 25, French & doze at from \$48@70. BER.-The stock is very light and yards nearly

empty. The market is firm at the following quate ommon, or fencing.....

MALT-The market is quiet and steady at \$1 739 Mul. Fran-There has been a decline in the market

Gan at \$34, shorts at \$20, shipstoffs at \$25, and mid-lings at \$32@33 \$2 ton.

Nalls-Unchanged. We quote nails in lots of 100 egs and upwards as follows: 10d at \$6 50, 8d at \$6 ed at 87 00, 4d at 87 25, 3d at \$7 75, 2d at \$8 75. The re-tail price being \$7 00 for 10d, and corresponding rates s quiet but firm at \$1 05@1 10. Coal and cools unchanged at 55@60c. No change in other

Benzire is selling at 35@40c, lubricating oils ranging from 35@550.
CIL CAKE AND OIL CAKE MEAL-Unchanged, the ormer at \$25@28, the latter at \$30 per ton.
Onions.—The market is unchanged and quiet, the ces ranging from \$4@4 25, according t Provisions—There has been a buogant feeling in the market throughout the week. Transactions were ght at the following rates: Mess pork is held at tierces and kegs. Bulk shoulders at 7%, 9% oc for sides. No bulk hams in market. Bacon shoulders are salable at 9@9%c, sides at 11@12c, hams-

Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods; 5 for western, and \$3@3 25 for northern Powder-Steady at \$9 \$ keg. Seeds.—There has been a fair demand for seeds, and e prices were a shade casier. We are

es (Irish)...

SOAP-Market steady with sales at 8@816c for palm nd 9c for German soap.

TINNERS' STOCK .- The prices are steady, and we

DXX. DXXX. (coke) (reofing)

Large pig 62c, small pig 65c per 1b. Sheeting, 14 oz, 55c, copper pitts 52 per 3. First quality, Nos. 24 to 27, at 9%c per B.

Nos. 20 to 27 at 11c per ib. EUSSIA SEZET IRON.

Imitation, Nos. 25 to 25, at 20c; genuine, Nos. 9 to 12 t 27c per b. Tallow-We quote the market qu'et at 10/2010/56

TALLOW—We quote the market qu'et at 193/10/5c. Tonacco—There was a good demand for manufac-turing and shipping leaf, and prices for these gradus have consequently advanced somewhat, although the sales were lighter during the week, showing a de-cline of 295 hhds. The sales amount to 313 hhds gainst 1,144 the previous week. The sales topount to 123 hhds, as follows: 1 at \$3 85, 4 at \$4 15 195, 16 at \$5@5 99, 16 at \$6@5 99, 13 at \$7@7 99, 7 at \$1 195, 16 at \$5@5 99, 5 at \$10@10 75, 4 at \$11@11 75, 5 at 12@12 25, 4 at \$13 50@13 75, 2 at \$14 50@14 75, 3 at \$ 215 25, 5 at \$16@16 75, 6 at 17 25@17 75, 7 at \$13@18 75, at \$19@19 75, 7 at \$20@20 50, 4 at \$21@21 25, 4 at \$23 5@22 to, 2 at \$23 25, and 1 at \$25 25 per 100 lbs. The prices for the different grades remain ma

ially unchanged, and we quote as follow MANUFACTURED TOBACCO-The market has quiet during the week. We quote common to med. um (Bs) at 45@60c, black sweet (Bs) at 60@46c, and fine t 9(@\$1 25 7 b. Tennessee ranging from 40@75c 3 1 .-We quote stendy at the same figures, 75c. fo hed and 50c. in grease.

WINDOW GLASS-We quote as follows: 8x10 at \$4 50 Tx12 at \$4 80, 10x14 at 85 10, fox16 at \$5 40, fox 6 a WHISKEY-There has been a very fluctuating marke oughout the week, and the prices are vance. The sales were in consequence light. To day we quote nominally at 73@790 per gallon. No sale were reported.

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET.

Shelby House Stock Market-Downing & Brawner Louisville, March 5, 1864. The receipts, sales, and transactions of all kinds stock at the Fneiby House during the arge and sales were made as fast as offered, at rou prices. The Government buyers were buying all the cattle offered that would suit their trade at libera abippers. The butchers bought freely, at advanced rates, such as suited their purposes. The whole market has assumed a briskness seldom witnessed in the

HARRIE HORS, ESTARTS BY ESTARTS BY ESTARTS BY ESTARTS BY A TOMER AND THE STARTS BY A TOMER BY A CATTLE.—The receipts are large and a brisk busine has been done. A large number were second-rate, and the ma ket was well supplied with first quality, so that all met with ready sale as fast as they arrived.

None on sale at present. Prices range from \$2.50 to \$3.50 for common and rough, \$4.50 to \$7 for good and exfra fine, \$\varphi\$ 100 Me gross.

Hocs.—The arrivals have been heavy and the tractive. Prices ranged from \$5.50 to \$5.50 for comp active. Prices ranged from \$5.50 to \$5.50 for common and rough, \$7.25 to \$8.50 for good and extra heavy A SURE CURE!

market.

₱ 100 hs gross.

Sheer.—The receipts have been limited and the d

or property.

Output

Description

Output nand good. Prices ranged from \$4 to \$6 \$8.100 ross. Cows and Calves—From \$25 to \$50 € head. Honses.—Receipts small. Prices ranged from \$90 to 115 P head. Mules ranged from \$125 to \$175 P head.

TOTAL NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK ON SALE SENCE OUR LA

The market for live stock has been very dull, du the week, and prices lower for the latter. Buy

but little beef at the present man priors. Suppers and Government Contractors have bought very liber-ally, but at lowes figures. The decline on all quali-ties was fully 55 cents per-100. Four headof extra premium, little fed, by Captain To'd of Shelby coun-ty, sold by Wiggins to C. Rehrn at \$159 per head near-MELLIFLUOUS GOUGH BALSAM Sheep are unchanged, the supply and demand as Attorney at Law. Late Ass't Q. M. Begular Army strictly prime.

Sales of cattle choice and extra at 6%@7 cts. Hea

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THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. WHAT DECTORS, MINISTERS, AND PROFESS THINK OF THEM.—"I have never changed mind respecting Brown's Bronchial Troc CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS! om the first, excepting to think better of the which I began thinking well of."—Rev. lenry Ward Beecher. "Great service in subg hoarseness."—Rev. Daniel Wise, Area & "Troches are a staff of life to me."

f. Edward North, President of Hamilton lege, Clinton, N. Y. "A simple and elute combination for Occapa, &c."—Dr. 6.

"I recommend the

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erfectly, without greasing, drying, or stiffer

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ASTIMA, AND CONSUMPTION.—It is only necessary for any once troubled with these complaints to try one bottle of Dr. Strickland's Mellishuose dough Balsam to convince them that this is the best preparation ever used. It not only cures the obove affections of the throat and lungs, but it cures night sweats and spitting of blood, and is an excellent gargle for any kind of sore throat, it is pleasant to take and a safe medicine for

fants. 50 cents per bottle. Sold by

On the 24th of February, by Rev. L P. Crenshir, ROBERT B. PUSY to Miss BELL BROWN, all dizabethtown, Ky.

In this city, on Tuesday, March ist, by Rev. John , McKee, Mr. John P. Turnen, jr., of hanswhace, est Virginia, and Miss Ellis Tathon, daughter of tancis H. Taylor, Esq., of this city.

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he war, portraying, with remarkable vivacity an
diancy, the role played by the Belle Boyds an
ir sirens of the rebellion, and verifying the of
go, that "Lave rules the camp, the court, if
m7 dates."

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gravings of the Anatomy of the Sexual Organs in a sinte of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Self-Abuse, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treat-

ment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truth of advisor to the married and those contemplating mar-

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S. Stamp over the cork, with plantation seems, and our firm signature on a fine steel plate engraving on side label. See that our bottle is not redited with sparious and deleterious stuff. We dofy any person to match the taste or character of our goods. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bittors by the gallon or in bulk is an impostor. We sell only in our togethin bottle. Any person imitating this bottle, systelling any other material therein, whether called Plantation Bitters or not, is a criminal under the U. S. Law, and will be so prosecuted by us. We giready have our eye on two parties re-filling our bottles, &c., who will succeed in getting themselves into close quarters. The demand for Drake's Flantation Bitters ters. The demand for Drake's Flantation Bitters com ladies, ciergymen, merchants, &c., is perfectly neredible. The simple trial of a bottle is the evi-ence we present of their worth and superiority. The re sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, pays

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S. T.-1860.-X.

Persons e dentary habits troubled with weak new saitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appoint intress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, & eserve to suffer if they will not try the celebrated

PLANTATION BITTERS, We are now in receipt of a full and complete stock STAPLE AND FANCY DRY

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S. Stamp over the cork, with plantation scene, and

notels, saloons, steamboats, and country stores, P. H. DRARE & CO., olo deo. Li weowem

HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM y, imparting the marble purity of youth and the di DEMAS S. BARNES & CO. GENERAL AGENT towing 203 Broad way,

fore the Legislature of Massachusetts to pro

side for the inspection of gas-meters, but the

companies have opposed its passage. Why

pose it, when it simply has for its object to

rith proper machines, the illuminating gas and to affix marks to those Those who use gas know nothing about it except that its price is going upward upon the presentation of each quarterly bill, while it ality is as variable as April weather. We should like to have a copy of the Massachu setts bill, in order to have a similar one framed indintroduced at Frankfort next winter. As the cost of inspection, that is a mere trifle for any consumer would be willing to pay it t he might be insured against errors of essness. We are cognizant of a case ich occurred, in another city, where a illy closed their house for the summer and at to a watering place, but the subsequent teriy gas bill, when rendered, was a little er than the corresponding one of the preng year, and what was worse, it had to aid under penalty of being deprived of ow in future. We are decidedly in favor will give security to the consumers.

Lient, Maury has written to the Lor ent of the American war the kees resorted to the trick of getting up miles of Richmond papers, in type, paper, size; copying their advertisements, an ling up with reading matter of Northnufacture, which papers were then put mails, received, copied from, and cirbout suspicion, as Southern 'atterury lonew this to be an inte when he penned it, but his en a falsehood, for he has bepon a reputation acquired from researches and persevering enother officers which were made pubned by him in the official position

ore he rebelted. It may suit the Maury, from his place of security to repudiate the articles written mond Editors in the midst of all one of war and almost to the sound ng cannon, but, if he were in the d, he would be called to a strict ility for daring to compare the lucaof the Enquirer, Examiner, and th "reading matter of Northern

force of a few thousand men was the interior of that State, far away possibility of Federal succor, and, cixty miles from Jacksonville, was met saperior force of the enemy and ven back. The rebels had ample notice of the advance of our troops and ample means They would have been fools not will themselves of the opportunity os Who is responsible for the

dicate the general policy of the on on the part of our military ies. If it does, the result of the rida movement probably indicates the reis of many or most of the battles of the ring campaign. Our troops are scattered efully cut up into mouthfuls for the con-

Barren, Clinton, Cumberland, Green, and Monroe, will have an electhe 21st instant for a Circuit Judge monwealth's Attorney, to hold their nutil the August election of 1868. The of the Circuit Courts in the district will new in Barren county on the first Monh term twenty-four days, if business uld require it; in Monroe county, on the Mondays of April and October, for weive days; in Cumberland, on the third Mondays of April and October, for twelve ays; in Adair, on the first Mondays of May November, and continue twelve days; in rember, and continue twelve days: in Metlfe, on the first Mondays of June and December, for twelve days; and in Clinton county, on the third Mondays of June and Decem-

THE FIFTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT .- After the first Monday in June next the Circuit Courts vill be beld as follows: In Marion county, n the second Mondays of February and Auust, for twelve days, and a term, for the trial equity, criminal, and penal cases, on the on the second Mondays in March and Sep ber for twelve days; in Nelson on the burth Mondays in March and September, and equity term on the fourth Monday in June or twelve days; in Washington on the secand Mondays in April and October for eighteen days; in Mercer on the first Mondays in May nd November for twelve days, and an equity erm on the second Monday in July, to con ne twelve days, and in Anderson on the rd Mondays in May and November for ve days with an equity term on the fourth

there be one sincerely loyal man who clings to Gen. MicClellan, we ask him to or this question—If Gen. M. is a true ly is every traitor his noisy champion?

N. Y. Tribune.

Editor of the Tribune anas the great and loyal army manded been always so en salled for a volunteer to tear up the boards to orevent their crossing. There was some hesi-nation, and in a moment all would have been lest, and not one William Goss (company losses by war which are likely to copulation of our State, under the

s of 1870, are seriously exercising the rs of the Sixteenth Kentucky. As a heck, we learn that about thirty of have married since their return bome on If flinty-hearted parents interpose ns, they storm the works and elop reethearts.

on the same only the flux remeases cavary engaged a force of rebels near Mulberry Gap. Several were killed and wounded on both sides. Col. Davis, of the 11th Tennessee, was compelled to fall back to a better position.

The rebels are reported advancing with a determination of their the desire the contraction of their the fall back to a determination of their the fall back to a better the contract of the contrac istee, in Florida, the place when ymour fought and was beaten, is a on the Jacksonville and Tallahassee oad, forty-eight miles west of Jackson commanded by Gen. Jones, who is said to be an excellent General. He is doubtless a good man, and, if he has confidence enough in his ability to keep hotel here, I hope he will give us a call soon; the 34th will insure him a The Port Royal Free South asserts that the junction of the Jacksonville and nandina Railroads, twenty miles from

TY-SEVENTH INDIANA VETERANS .- This nt of two hundred and twenty-five sted men passed through the city yeson its way to Indianapolis, where the Il be a cloughed for thirty days. The nt has been on duty beyond Knoxville, worn and battered banners speak of

A REVOLUTIONARY RELIC.—John P. Patg seen hard service. sented for exhibition at the Albany Army Re-TVAL OF REVINENTS.-The 68th ew York veteran regiments arrived in at a late hour last night, on an extra m Indianapolis, on their way to the eir furloughs having expired. Each numbers about 200 men. They have from the State of New York under

THE WAR IN DENMARK .- The Paris correpondent of the New York World writes, uner date of the 5th inst., as follows:

Hillinois soldiers were injured seriously.

The Gazette has news from rebel sources om the 17th to the 22d. The Atlanta Appeal The first gun of the long foreseen European war has been fired, and he would be an autacious seer who would venture to predict the time when peace and good will among the nations of this continent shall be restored. At the continent shall be restored. esent attention is concentrated upon the litfield of military operations will have extend-ed itself far and wide. England is still a pas-sive spectator, and, as such, a target for the gibes of France. The greatest possible accr-sity is manifested by the French joarnals to-Confederacy, bist till spring and do more damage than unining a pitched battle. He is making war vinning a pitched battle. He is making war m our subsistence and resources, which to lestroy is to defeat us.

Sherman marches in a solid body with his ward their ancient enemy. The Emperor Naartillery in front, rear, and flanks, and cavalry close under his guas, not a mon lowed to leave far enough to steal a chic or a pig. The rebel cavalry have been and poleon seems fixed in his determination to take no part in the coming conflict if he can keep out of it. The imperial organs confine themselves to expressions of entire disapprobation of the campaign undertaken by Austria and Prussia, sympathy for the Danes as well as for the Germans, and regret that the question could not have been arranged by a Congress. When this point is reached, England is not spared, but is reproached bitterly with her refusal to become a cowarker with ens are invoked to arms to repel invaders. A portion of the Army of the Potomac meved yesterday, and was in successful ad-vance to-day. The Times says: We have information of a with her refusal to become a coworker with his majesty in bringing together a grand tri-bunal before which mutual concession would formidable officisive movement by a large force from the Army of the Potomac, which was initiated Saturday night, and may possibly be heard from to-day. The demonstration is a very bold one, but it is in brave hands,

It was quite well known at the time that Napoleon III. proposed the Congress that it was with no hope or expectation of bringing bout this magnificent project. It was per-ectly well known that it was a great political fficial journal) that "France has done every-hing in her power to defer violent measures. sed to resolve by conciliation the uit problems which weigh upon Europe, not to leave them to force. Notwith-ing her failure, she is ready to listen to he same end. She looks on with grief-with bund grief, but without self-reproach— the spectacle of the calamities with the friendly nations are stricken. England s no doubt equally grieved; but her regrets as no doubt equally graves; but her regrees must be mingled with other sentiments, being aware that if she had taken other measures the minfortunes which she deplores might have been averted. Under the influence of this feeling of self-reproach, England finds herself disposed to be in an ill-humor with the whole world. It behooves us, therefore, effect, little importance to the salenging bullitions of the English journals, as the whole nation must recognize the truth of what we state." The Emperor has burdens of state sufficiently heavy in his own dominons, it is true; but France will not be satisied to hear of glorious feats of arms almost at

have been easily made, because they would

have been asked in the name of the common

The latest news from Schleswig which has eached Paris describes the Prussians and custrians as still at bay before Missunde. The troops upon Danish t rri ory, issued a ort of mock proclamation to the Danes, im-doring them not to run away too soon, for the sake of their brave soldiers, who did not wish a victory too easily won. These trum-peters must have been much discomfited when the news of the first repulse reached them. The number of troops engaged in this first at-tack was 3,000 Prussians against two thou-sand Danes. The whole number of troops of thousand troops in all. It must be unof forces so superior, they are entrench-

tion, is an immense earthwork extending cross the whole peninsula from the North Se e miles. This wall was began in the century, and now consists of three al parts, disposed in the shape of a fun-e opening of which is intended for the a thirty to thirty-six feet, and its thickness a sixteen to twenty. It is the opinion of best Danish engineers that, 40,000 men pying it in ordinary weather, the Dannete can easily resist an army of 100,000 Missunde is one of the most important son the whole position. Once in posin of the invaders they would find little le in taking Schleswig. But the Austand Prussians arrived too late by a resist. Schiei while it was frozen their task would have been comparatively easy, but they have now before them a great extent of marshes, which cannot easily be traversed.

Marshal Wrangel, the commander-in-chief

enough without impoverishing the country.

Mr. Nesmith offered an extension of time.

Mr. Wilson thought the bill should go to
the Senate Finance Committee, but the Military Committee found it on their table this
morning, and brought it before the Senate as hole as he was or they were who gave of the allied forces, has ordered that the two it came from the House. The cause extending the payment of bounties to the lst of April would incur an expenditure of \$30,000,000. The bill was recommitted to the Milisymbol of unity in a common cause. This badge is the same worn by the Austrians and Pussians in the war against the French under (apoleon I., and its adoption at present is every irritating to the French. Marshal Wran-taylor (Conness, and Conness, and Connes red will have reached his eightieth year on the 15th of April next; he entered the army as 15th of April next; he entered the army as 15th of April next; he entered the army as 15th of April next; he entered the army as 15th of April next; he entered the army as 15th of April next; he entered the army as 15th of April next; he entered to be 1 the second his eightieth year on the 15th of April next; he entered the farmy as lieutenant at 15 years of age. He retains a lively animosity against France, his first unitary expleits having been performed in resisting the incursions of the first Emperor. He entered Paris with the allied armies as lieutenant colonel. He is said to owe his rank and tolonel. He is said to owe his rank and bigh military position, not to the rapidity of the rebel armies.

THEESTR JUDICIAL DISTRICT.—This of his judgment nor to the lecundity of his councies of the counties of ceptions, neither to the gift of inspiring his soword persons in Mr. O. Tamer's amendment.
Mr. Fessenden was poposed to the retrospective character of the bill. He was not
willing to put his hands in the Tressuay to liers with confidence in himself, but purely to

Yesterday, Washington's birthday, was cel-

took most of their dead and wounded with

hem, but admit a loss of thirty.
There were a great many daring acts of ravery committed by our boys, but as the whole affair is one of the most brilliant of the

k of company I) leaped from the intreach-

ermination of taking the Gap.

ood trade and a large number of gaests.

Col. Dillard has been compelled (owing to

ining health) to leave the regiment on porary leave of absence, and, during his nore, the regiment is commanded by Lieut, Callshan, in whose ability the utmost

fidence is reposed by the regiment.

the first powder of the Revolution. It will be the first powder of the Revolution. It will be the crowd drawn up in hostile array at Lexagion, shouled "Disperse, yo rebels," and used his pistole in their midst. His horse was

who under him, but he managed to escape. The platols were found in the saddle, became the property of General Putnam, and were worn by him during the Revolution.

diers with confidence in himself, but purely to bis devotion to the person of the King. In other words, he is a courtier and not a soldier. The next in command is Prince Frederic of Prussia, nephew of the King, who dis-tinguished himself in 1848, under General Wrangel, in the attack upon the Dannewerke, duting the war with Schles-wig-Holstein, which it was supposed settled the vexed question of the ducaies forever. The Schleswigers, whatever future good may proceed from the kind intervention of their estimable friends of Austria and Prussia, can-not be very happy just at precent. The weath-The c of me and the reserve to the cost of the mean condition to do this.

Mr. Summer replied to Mr. Fessenden, urging the justice of making the bill retrospective in the cases of the Massachusetts colored not be very happy just at present. The weather does not allow the troops to bivouse, so the inhabitants upon whom the boon of a state government is to be bestowed are forced to receive their benefactors in their houses.

Nearly all the farms have from thirty to forty religious courtered upon those and at Vision we have the state of the state

The subject up and ask a separate vote.

The subject was made the special order for to-morrow at lo'clock.

The debate on the bill equalizing the pay of soldiers was resumed.

Mr. Sumner continued his remarks in reply soldiers quartered upon them, and at Kiel and Altona as many as eighty of these brave defenders are stowed into the houses of people whose income is barely sufficient to purchase the requisite food for their guests. Many of the secondary powers of Germany are in-sensed at the action of Austria and Prussia without consulting the Diet.

to Mr. Fessenden.
Mr. Wilson would not oppose the recommitment of the bill, although he despaired of its passage. He thought that when the bill was drawn its retrespective character would only apply to some regiments, and that the bill could be improved by a recommittal. The without consulting the Diet. The Danes are beginning to reproach Eng-land for not rushing to her aid immediately. It is altogether the most complete "imbroz-

o" the world has ever seen-a gordian kno which will require to be severed by many sabre strokes—one will not suffice. FROM THE SUM ALNTUCKY INFANTRY, CAMP OF THE 34TH KY, INFANTRY,

Mr. Arrold ssked leave to offer a resolution inquiring into the expediency of putting rebel-prisoners at work in order that they may carn a livelibood while in our hands. A number of resolutions were offered, among sem one to appoint peace commissioners to

its favor. The resolution of Mr. Schenck, declaring that there is no middle ground in the present contest—men must be either patriotic or traibrated by companies A and I of our regiment in a band-to-hand encounter of about four bours' duration, against vastly superior numbers of the enemy. The rebels, about five nundred strong, attacked them at Powell's river bridge at 6 o'clock A.M., and after makors, was passed. A resolution was adopted requesting the ing four separate charges on the bridge, which were galiantly met and repulsed by our boys, the rebels were driven from their position and compelled to retreat in disorder, leaving houses, saddles, arms, &c., on the field. They

he first commencement of the siege and blockade of that port. A resolution declaring that Vallaudigham's

arrest and banishment was the result of the mere exercise of arbitrary power was offered by Mr. Pendleton, and rejected by 47 yeas to 76 mays. The House then adjourned. whose affair is one of the most brilliant of the war, it would be almost impossible to make any distinction. There is one, ho wever, that is well worth recording. The attack was made by infantry, while the cavalry prepared for a charge. The cavalry was soon in line and moving on the bridge; on they came in a steady, solid column, covered by the fire of their infantry. In a moment our boys saw their perilous position, and that make the state of the state of

any considerable force of Yankees would be the signal for a general stampede. Longstreet's force is set down at 20,000, Johnston's at 25,000, and Lee's at 45,000 men. A New Octans letter to the World says Jurrez had reached Tamaulipas, and was prements, and, running to the bridge under the fire of about four bundred guns, threw ten boards off the bridge into the river, and re-turned unburt. This prevented the capture of the whole force.

On the same day the 11th Tennessee cavalry paring to yield up all the country to the French. It was reported that the French had shot the Archbishop Sabasticla and Bishop

Barrossa, but the report was not credited. FORTERSS MONROE, Feb. 29. A flag of truce steamer arrived to-night The Richmond Sentinel of February 26th ar the following: Charleston, Feb. 25.—One hundred and aty-six shots were fired at the city during the

last wenty-four hours. The enemy are erect-ing a battery on Dixon's Island, commanding The Enquirer of the 27th has the following: Charleston, Feb. 27.—A Yankee picket-boat, containing an officer and 5 men, was spinned last night. The enemy continue to hell the city. All the shells were thrown at vesterday.

Finnegan's force occupy Baldwin. The camp retreated to Jacksonville. Lieut. Col. cmy retreated to Jacksonville. Lieut. Col. arrows, of the 64th Georgia is killed and bl. Clinck wounded. Etarkeville, Miss., Feb. 22.—There was savy fighting all day yesterday at Pontcha-

The steamer City of Alton, from Memphis 26th, has arrived with 247 bales of cotton. Prisoners captured by General Smith reported that Colonel Forrest, brother of Gen. Forrest, was killed in a skirmish with our

CUMBERLAND GAP. Feb. 29. Information deemed reliable has been re-Major Berry, of the 11th Tennessee Cavdry, reached here from near Rogersville. He says that Longstreet's forces were going

CINCINNATI, Feb. 29.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.

A car on the Jeffersonville and Indians Railroad ran off the track on Saturday

and will be supported by powerful forces.

the fugitive slave law, accompanie

oill for the repeal of all laws for the rendition

of fugitive slaves.

House,—Mr. Julian, of Indiana, introduced

a bill to secure to persons in the military and naval service homesteads in confiscated and

orfeited estates within insurrectionary dis-

tricts, which was referred to the Committee

on Public Lands.

Mr. Ross, of Illinois, offered a resolution that the pay of officers and soldiers of the army and navy be increased about 23 per

Affairs be instructed to report such a bill im

Battery K, 1st Missouri artillery, veteran volunteers, arrived on Saturday, and were feasted and flagged by the veteran reception

inner will be given them by the Veteran

dinner will be given them by the Voteran Reception Committee to-morrow. They are now quartered at Benton Barracks, and will leave for homess soon as paid off. All re-enlisted troops passing through St. Louis en route home have been bountifully

and cordially entertained by our veteran re-

XXXVIII CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

t as passed by the House. Mr. Wilson thought there was no doubt that

han we can provide for them. We are en-sisting them at the rate of 2,000 per day, f we had to make a draft it would be a

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.

Sr. Louis, Feb. 29.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29. General Grant's commission cannot be ade out until the President has nominated mm to the Senate and no has osen confirmed. The Star says: We have authority for saying that there is no truth in the statement telegraphed to the Philadelphia papers, to the effect that Provost Marshal-General Fry would to-day issue an order postponing the draft until the 1st of April.

demnity to any State which shall become en-titled by reason of the emancipation of slavery within such State, and of any ac-

heretofore in rebellion, which lands may have been, or may hereafter be, abandoned by the

owners, and all real estate to which the United States shall have acquired title.

ida, had captured half a million feet of season-

News has been received here by the Navy Department, that during the latter part of January two Freuch frigates entered Acapulco and proceeded to overhaul everything, threatening to bombard the town if resistance was offered. They examined all American vessels in port, and caused much consternation among other registral. Ac-

consternation among other neutrals.

counts, via Panama, state that a French rig-ate is keeping a strict blockade at Acapalco and has seized a quantity of contrabani of war. The U.S. frigates Lancaster and Sagi naw, are there. The former would leave for Panama on the arrival of the French Admi-ral. The French will then take possession of

male residents of Memphis between sixteen and fifty, who do not already belong to au-thorized companies of the enrolled militia, to

An officer attached to Gen. Grierson's col-

a large amount of cotton, corn, etc. In the attack of Forrest on our rear, near Okalona,

The following despatch has been received:

shal General:

ALBANY, March 1.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1.

It is stated in the special despatches re-

Capt. Ferguson, late Quartermaster at Alex-

morning.

Gray sends news from Madison Courthouse, dated Monday noon, that Sidgewick's corps marched at sunrise on Tuesday with four days' rations. It bivousched at night 7 miles

beyond Culpepper Ford, on Robinson river, where Sedgewick established his headquar-

ters.
Talbot's brigade pushed on to Madison C. H.
with cavalry, under Captain Claffin. The 1st

ivision of the 3d corps came up to the sup-ort of the 6th on Sunday night at 1 o'clock.

n Benday morning Gustar's cavalry, with orse artillery, marched out of the town to a Rapid Ann, which was crossed near Ben-

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, March 2.

XXXVIII CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

NEW YORK, March 1.

onds of payment of such indemnity.

The Navy Department has received the fol-

wing report: U. S. Sleamship Ella, Washington, Feb. 29, 864.-I have the honor to inform the Department that I arrived here to-day, with Colonel A. D. Streight, 1st Indiana Vols; Major McDonald, 101st Ohio Vols.; Capt. S. Cearce, elest Indiana, and 1st Lieutenant Johnson Sterling, who made their escape from Libby Prison, Richmond, on the 9th, and reached WASSINGTON, Feb. 29.
The bill reviving the grade of LieutenautGeneral was signed to-day by the presiding officer of each house, and only awaits the 
President's signature to become a law.
Mr. Summer, from the select committee on slavery and freedom, presented a report on the fucility slave law accompanied with a cheton's Island in the Potomac river,

Blocheton's Island in the Potomac river, where I found them yesterday.

I am, very respectfully,
your obedient servaut,
A. PARKER,
Commander of Potomac Flotilla.
Hon. Gideon Welles, Sec'y Navy, Wash'n.
A letter from the Army of Potomac says that Lieut. Scadamore, one of the officers who escaped from Libby Prison with Col. Streight and party, came into our lines last night, having been on his way nincteen days. He had intended to proceed by way of Gordonsville toward the Ohio-river, thinking his chances of escape and getting away in that direction ain of being captured had he gone the latter

ailed, and he was forced to lie in a mud hole. as he terms it, for nine days. A negro took care of him and became his companion until he resumed his journey. At another time he was obliged to be concealed three days. He bally reached the Rapidan, and on Saturis route through the country he met only romen, children and negroes.

He represented Lee's army as pretty strong,

committee.

The 6th Missouri infantry, re-enlisted veterans, arrived from Nashville on Saturday. They will receive the hospitalities of the city and have a flag presented to them to-day.

The 3d Iowa Battery has also arrived. A linear will be given them by the Vetan. but no signs of activity visible. He was cap-tured near Rome, Georgia, and had been ten months in Libby Prison.

The Senate to-day in executive session con-firmed the nomination of Major-General U.S. Grant of Voluntary on Major-General in the ception committee.

About 400 of the 7th Iowa infantry reenlisted. The fren passed through here this morning en route for Nashville, having been home ce Sumner, deceased; Major-General Wm. | the town probably without resista The Standard of Volunteers, dating from July 1, 1863, to fill an original vacancy; Maj. Gen. Jas. B. McPhersoe, of Volunteers, dating from August, 1863, vice Harvey, retired; H. Thomas, of Volunteers, dating from October, 1863, vice Anderson, retired; Brigadier Alfred Pleasenton, and Brigadier-General Gouverner K. Warren have been confirmed as Major-Generals of Volunteers. The Mamphis, has issued an order requiring all the The bill to extend the psyment of bounties to April 1st was recommitted to the Senate Finance Committee to await the judgment of the President and Secretary of War.

ral Gonverner K. Warren have been confirm-d as Mejor-Generals of Volunteers. The ormer from June 22, 1863, and the latter The Senate then considered the bill to equalize the pay of soldiers.

Mr. Nelson, from the Military Committee, reported a bill extending bounties to April FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 29.
We take the following additional news from the Richmond Sentinel of February 26: Starksville, Miss., Feb. 22 .- There was heavy fighting an tay yesteranged 100 of the toula. We killed 40 and captured 100 of the tenemy: Our Igss is not knows. Gol. Forrest is killed. Col. Barksdale and McCoullough were badly wounded. The battle closed by a charge from the enemy's cavalry, which was repulsed.

Atlanta, Feb. 26.—The Yankses have left Pontoto. We have lost many officers and prompts for Duvall's Bluff. The Lizzic Martin was loaded with five hundred bales for Arkansas river, but was obliged heavy fighting all day yesterday at Pontchatoula. We killed 40 and captured 100 of the

departments, and it we would legislate with-out such sanction we should get ourselves into trouble. He moved that the bill be re-committed to the Military Committee. Mr. Sherman thought that if the Secretary of War wished the extension of time for the dred bales for Arkansas river, but was obliged to discharge it, the boat being required for the Government service.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 27. Pear.
Dalton, Ga., Feb. 26 - The enemy have payment of bounties, he should say so in writing, and he would oppose it without such

lint not prudent to mention.

The enemy has not yet crossed the Holston. ulan of Gen. Smith's cavalry expedition, furnishes little beyond what has been praviously reported. Our loss in the at-Buckner has been assigned to the command

Green Hood's division.

Greenville, Feb. 27.—General Jones capured two hundred and fifty of the enemy and hitteen negroes five miles east of Cumberiand Gap. Two Yankee mounted regiments, sup-Sherman, that if we strike out the \$300 clause in the present law it would secure men orted by a division of infantry, attempted to ported by a division of infattry, attempted to flank our left, and occupied the Gap, three miles from Dalton, on the night of the 25th. Smith's Texas brigade drove them out. Our loss in wounded was 159, including Colonel Curtis, of the 41st Georgia. On Thursday, the 25th, the enemy fell back six miles, and

> lameticn convening a special session of the Legislature on the 10th of March. it in every sub-district which shall not have raised its quote before March 1st. Vol-Washington, Feb. 29.
>
> The latest information from the army is to 10 o'clock Monday morning. No battle had occurred between the opposing infantry forces. There was some skirmishing on our right. [Signed] JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

right on Sunday, but nothing of any ac-count. It is supposed that Lee does not in-tend to leave his entreuched position to fight unless compelled by Meade to do so. Sir-

The Richmond Examiner of the 27th ult. sys Gen. Taliferro left Savannah on the 221 o assume command of all the forces in Fior-

Gen. Brigg is assigned to duty at Eloh-mond, and under direction of Jeff Davis, is charged with the conduct of military opera-tions in the armies of the Confederacy."

New Your, March 1

Details are published of the late battle in Florida. Our force was 4,000 infantry, 400 cawairy, and 20 caunon. Enemy's were re-ported at 12,008 posted between swamps and protected by earthworks and rifle pits. The

Fort that no skirmishers were thrown out surtine.

After our defeat we retreated in good order. The rebels were commanded by Gen. Garder, of Port Hudson fame. General Vodges myived at Jacksonville and would take charge.

Will be decided to mortow.

Foataless Morror, March 1.

Mass chusetts, Col. Delancy, of Gov. Piermon's staff, Drs. Robenson and Baker, Lieut. Doly of Col. Streight's command, Mr. Buck-

of the defences there,
There is no confirmation of the reported armost of Gen. Seymour. Probably untrue.

New York, March 1. The Richmond Examiner says now that therman's force is dispersed or withdrawn.
There appears to be but little anxiety as to nything Farragut may accomplish. Washington, March 1.

Washington, March 1.

As some controversy exists in Tennessee concerning the test outh prescribed by Gov. Johnson in his late proclamation, and as questions have been raised as to its incompatibility with the President's amnesty proclamation, it is proper to say that it is known in Washington beyond any doubt that the President and Governor Johnson are in perfect accord in the matter of providing for an election in that State, with the view of rastoring Tennessee to her former position in the Union, and the President does not consider the Governor's form of eath in the qualification of voters as incongruous with that which he himself prescribes to betaken as preliminary to pardon. But rather as an eath, which should be respected and enforced. Of this fact there is reason to believe the citizens of Tennessee will be duly informed. The bill supplementary of the loan act, having nessed. Tennesce will be duly informed. The bill supplementary of the loan act, having passed both Houses, now only awaits the President's approval to become law. It is the same as published, with addition that coupons of registered bonds for 200,000,000 loan redeemable at pleasure of the government, after any period not less than five years from date, and payable not more than forth reast from date, and payable not more than terty years from date, are to be paid in coin. It is understood to be the purpose of the government to issue five per cent bonds payable in forty years, but after twenty years the principal to be paid in gold. No doubt is en-tertained that the bonds can be readily placed at par, the plates will be immediately en-

graved.

Several days ago the House of Representa-tives called upon the President to publish a statement of the number of re-enlisted veterans from each State and other information in | nat's Ford. is connection.
To this the President has replied, enclosing a communication from the Secretary of War, who says that in his opinion it would be preju-dicial to the public service to transmit to the

House at the present time the information quested. The appointment of a warden of the jail of the District of Columbia, having by law been then by Mr. Lawson and Mr. Westral in the ame of the President. The latter to-day ominated to that office Robert Bale, of Wash-

Senate to-day confirmed the nominaion of U. M. Orr to be Assessor of Internal tevenue for the 3d District of California, and

Mit wilson caused a letter from Solicitor Whiting to be read, showing that claims are principally for persons in the rebellious Sistus. It would require hundreds of millions to be expended, which would have the effect of crippling the war. It would be better to postione action on claims till we can Alfred Buggs to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the 4th District of California. stablish a Bureau of Freedmen's Affairs, reates that office in the War Department. It is to be placed in charge of a Commissioner, than annual salary of \$4,000, to whom is to be referred the adjustment and determination.

A message was then received from the House annual continuent of a new committee of conference on the whiskey bill.

On motion of Mr. flendricks a joint resolutions of the committee of conference on the whiskey bill. It is to be placed in charge of a Commissioner, at an annual salary of \$4,009, to whom is to be referred the adjustment and determination of Mr. Rendricks a joint resolution of all questions arising under any laws now to was adopted inquiring into add under the concerning performs of African decent and persons who are or shall become free by virtue of the distingtion of the concerning are or shall become free by virtue of the distingtion of the whistey bill.

Senator Pomeroy appeared in his seat on Thursday, and received the congratulations of numerous Senators upon the much-talked-of presidential circular, which, instead of reputive fields the congratulations of the manure and compost heap is regarded as the "farmer's bank," it ought to be invested in a way to realize the largest whose direction and from what cause the recent dissister in Florida originated.

So long as the manure and compost heap is regarded as the "farmer's bank," it ought to be invested in a way to realize the fargest whose direction and from what cause the recent dissister in Florida originated.

Mr. Stebbins's gold sale bill, which is being the appointment of a new control of the whiskey bill.

So long as the manure and compost heap is regarded as the "farmer's bank," it ought to be invested in a way to realize the largest way to realize the farmer's bank, "it ought to be invested in a way to realize the form of the farmer's bank," it ought to be invested in a way to realize the largest way to realize the farmer's bank, it is a followed as the "farmer's bank," it ought to be invested in a way to realize the farmer's bank," it ought to be invested in a way to realize the farmer's bank, "it ought to wait was the manure and composite the congratulations of numerous Senators upon the much-talked-of numerous Senators upon the much-talked-of numerous Senators upon the manure and composite the congratulations of numerous Senators upon the manure and composite the congratulations of the farmer's bank," it ought to wait the congratulations of the

circulated among the members of the House, meets with general favor. It providet for the sale at anction of all the gold in the Treasury not needed to meet Government payments, after five days' notice has been given in the New York papers, or permits the Secretary of labor within such State, or who shall be otherwise entitled to their freedom. The commissioner is also charged with the execution of all laws providing for the colonization of freeduren, and with the delivery of any bonds of the United States or any inthe Treasury to apply the surplus gold to re he amount on hand is sufficient to discharge said day.

A new committee of conference was ap-

rointed without instructions.

CAIRO, March 2. By the arrival of the steamer Empress we have New Orleans dates of the 231. The total vote of the State thus far received is 3,293. Hahn's majority over Fellows is 3,542; over Fianders, 3,595; over both, 1,727. The other candidates on the free State ticket are elected by about the same majority.

The Empress has a very large cargo of sugar and malasses for this and other notice. and molasses for this and other points.

The Cierk of the steamer Pringle informs

me that while that steamer was on a foraging expedition to Johnson's plantation, near Tecumseh Landing, five miles above Grand Lake, Miss., on the 14th, a band of sixty well-Lake, Miss., on the 14th, a band of sixty well-mounted guerillas, dressed in Federal uni-forms, surprised a company of the 1st Missis-sippi infantry (colored), who were standing guard about a mile and a half from the main body of the foreging party, capturing and disarming them, and before assistance could be rendered all were killed or mortally ed yellow pine lumber. A raid to Georgia destroyed a number of ferry boats at the main ferries in that part of the country. A small force took possession of Gallsville and threw open the rebel store houses to the starving people of that place, besides repulsing a party of the enemy sent against them. After holdwounded except two, who feigned death Some of the negroes were pinned to the ground with beyonets, others had their brains thoucked out, and others were shot through the head while on their knees begging for ing possession fifty hours our men retired.
The Government boats, Pawnee, Mobawk,
Ottofon, and Norwich, are at Jacksonville.
Correspondents say that the morale of our quarter. The guerillas escaped without losing men are unimpaired, and a willingness to meet the enemy is as perfect as ever. After a a man. After our dead were buvied, the princely mansion, around which the guard were standing, and no one allowed to enter previous to the slaughter of our troops, was fired, and the building and its magnificent furniture consumed. Four thousand bushels of corn were taken from a crib containing about fiften thousand bushels, when the foraging party returned to Vicksburg.

Four hundred guesillas, of which these murderers were a party, are reported by citizens to be encamped a short distance back in the country. few days rest they will move against him successfully, and will meet him if he does master, dated Singapore, January 3, 1864: "The Alabama came here last week, coaled,

will go round Sumaira into Sunda Staits, then up the China Sea and over to the Califor-nia coast, if not captured. She has 111 men, all discontented, and many of them deserted here, the country. Washington, March 2. notwithstanding they are watched by the of-ficers with loaded revolvers. There are about The President has directed that the sentence of all deserters who have been convessels are laying up in all ports. Some are Washington, Feb. 29.

of all deserters who have been condemned by court-martial to death, and that have not been otherwise acted upon, will be mitigated to imprisonment during the war at Dry Tortugas, Florida.

Representative Spaulding, of Ohio, has been appointed a member of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing amendments to the whiskey bill, in place of Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, who has left for home. Mr. Spaulding has heretofore acted with Mr. Washburne on the taxing of spirits on hand, but, as the Comthe taxing of spirits on hand, but, as the Committee have been instructed, that fact is of no material consequence.
The Committee on Elections have decided The Committee on Elections have decided in effect that Messrs. Loan, McClung, and King are not entitled to the seats which they now occupy, and which are contested. The question will be referred back to the people

Richmond papers have been received at the

ust have been also lost.
Charleston papers of the 27th speak of hav. ing only just according the cause of the sinking of the Heumatonic from captured Yankees. They had previously supposed the vessel had sunk in the storm, and only learned that the torpedo had been successful on the Threeder of the the successful on the successful of the successful on the successful o Tuesday after the occurrence, which it will be remembered was on the 17th. The torpedo-boat was commanded by Lieutenant Dixon, of FORT SMITH. ARK. March 2.

Captain Ross and twelve of his men, deserters from Price's army; arrived from Van Barren. He brings no confirmation of the ramor that Price had left the rebel army.

Gen. Frost, of camp Jackson notoriety, has Union mass meetings are being held daily d the vote in the coming election will be

and the vote in the coming election will be large. Nearly three thousand voters have already been registered.
Little Rock has been abandoned. Farms are being rapidly leased, and prospects for large crops are good. New York, March 2.

The Post says: There are reports from Viaking a diversion in Kilpatrick's favor gainst the main body of the rebels. Nothing utbentic has been received as to the movement, but it is known that no battle had oc-HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC }

General Custar started with a force of cavalry on Sunday to make a reconnoissance toward Gordonsville, the sixth corps, under Gen. Sedgwick, following within supporting distance. He passed through Madison, and on Monday morning, reached Wolfon, where

A special to the Bulletin, dated Cincinnati, March 1st, says that Gen. Thomas has ad-vanced on the enemy at Dalton, from Tunuel eived here that he has been reinforced by a considerable number of men. If this is corconsiderable number of men. If this is correct a severe engagement will inevitably take place very soon.

Washington, March I.

The President, by a message, informed the The President, by a message informed the House to-day that he had approved the bill reviving the grade of Lieutenant-General. Shortly afterward he sent to the Senate the nomination of Gen, Grant for that position.

out, he had to helt for the night. On nearing the Rapid Ann this morning he met a large

Capt. Fergus on the Old Capital indicates the control of the Prison and honorably acquitted.

Specials to-day say it is expected that the three most important Missuri election cases will be decided to morrow.

Maj. Wade, Tist Ind. Capt. Burton, 10th Mass-chusetts, Col. Delaney, of Gov. Pier-Mass-chusetts, Col. Delaney, of Gov. Pier-Name of Mass-chusetts, Col. Delaney, of Gov. Pier-Name of Mass

ley, of the New York Herald, seven citizens, prisoner, all from Richmond, arrived to day on a flag of truce boat.

Provost Marshal General Alexander.

St. Louis, March 1.

The Alexander of negrees and some three bundled borses besides and destroyed a large quantity of stores at Stanardville.

A large number of rabels were wounded in the 6kirmish near the Rapid Ann.

Washington Marshal General Alexander.

Provost Marshal General Alexander received orders from Washington to commence the draft on the 10th in all sub-districts in Missouri which have not filled their quotations and the draft of the supplied to bear in a day or two of a nid on our wagon trains on the Orange and Alexandria Reihord, as well as in the neighborhood of Victoria, as well as in the neighborhood of Victoria and Victoria, as well as in the neighborhood of Victoria and Vict guerilles were seen yesterday within two and a half miles of Falls Church, watching the movements of our trains. Mosey was with WASHINGTON, March 2.

From reports from the headquariers of the Army of the Potomse to the War Department, under date of March 1st, it would seem that General Sedgwick was sent to the

ment, under date of March 1st, it would seem that General Sedgwick was sent to the enemy to engage his the most serious approximent left of the enemy to engage his the most serious appropriate the first serious appropriate the most serious appropri the Rapid Ann fords. Gen. Kipatrick, edz-ng advantage of this, crossed the river and preceded to make a rapid detour to the conthwestof the enemy's main position around Orange Court-house and Gordonsville, while Justar swung rapidly around to the extreme

south-west of the enemy's main position around for right Court-house and Gordonsville, while Custar swung rapidly around to the extreme right of Sedgwick at Madison Court-house and Stanfordsville.

Our latest information from Kilpatrick was up to eight o'clock yesterday moraling, when he was reported to be at Spottsylvanta, and on the track of Custar.

We have positive knowledge that his long lines of cavalry dashed rapidly through Madison C. H., before daylight, yesterday moraling.

News from the South reports Polk between Meridian.

News from the South reports Polk between

Selma and the Tombigbee river, watching Sherman, and prepared to dispute his passage of the river.

It will rejoice the hearts of thousands in the North to learn that General Butler has succeeded in making arrangements with Ould which will probably lead to an exchange o

prisoners.

Celd-Blooded Murder.—The Memphis Argus of the 26th ult. has the following:
Last Wednesday night Mr. Bedford Brown (son of the late Judge Brown of this city, and well known in West Tennessee), who resides on his plantation eighteen miles above Memphis, on the Tennessee side, was aroused from his sleep by continued knocking on the front door of his residence. He arose, went to the door, opened it, and asked who was there. A man named Allen (our informant states) was standing immediately in front of the house, and Mr. Brown had no sooner appeared in the doorway than the former, advancing a step or two, and drawing a repeater, demanded his money. The demand was refused, and Allen at once fired at Brown, the shot taking effect, the ball piercing his heart. He fell dead at his murderer's feet. Allen did not remain to prisoners.

The House passed the Senate bill for miliy protection to overland emigrants to the cific States and territories. Pacific States and territories.

Mr. Sherman called up the bill to encourge emigration, and it was passed.

The House took up the bill defining the misdiction of the Court of Claims not to include any claim against the United States trowing out of the destruction of property by the army andnavy engaged in suppressing the rebellion. at once fired at Brown, the shot taking effect, the ball piercing bis heart. He fell dead at his murderer's feet. Allen did not remain to search for money, but immediately fled, and up to yesterday noon had not been apprehended. A meralic case was sent up from the city for Mr. Brown's remains yesterday, and they will, doubtless, be brought to the city for interment. . Thomas wanted to amend so that the partermaster-General, Solicitors, or Com-hissioners in districts may adjust the claims. Mr. Wilson caused a letter from Solicitor

The United States has passed a bill for the relief of Commander George Henry Proble,
who was dismissed from the naval service under a misapprehension of the fact connected
with the escape of the Oveto into Mobile, and
was subsequently restored. The bill gives
him full pay as a commander during the pested of his enversion.

MANURES ON GRASS LAND.

Messrs. Lawes & Gilbert, of Rothamsted England, have been engaged for several year in experimenting upon the effects of differe manures upon the mixed herbage of grass lan To these experiments we have before allude is they have been report d at length in the radow land under different manurial appl

a'ions; As to the produce of hay per acre. 2. The produce of constituents per agre.
3 The description of plants developed ifferent manures.

4. The chemical composition of the hay.

On the first two and the fourth of these oints, careful investigations were carried on, eginning with 1856 and extending throughout the reven scasons closing with 1862, of all of which full accounts are now published. On the third point, the description of plants developed by different manured—the results of the two stasons of 1858 and 1862 were especially selected for examination. The more important features elicited in these investigations down progress) we may condense from the last artile by Mr. Lawes and Dr. Gilbert, in the Journal of the Royal Society:

"1. So far as the general distribution of Gra-

stemmy produce, and to early or retarded riper ing are concerned, the characters of the pr duce of the seventh season of the experimen (1862) are, in the main, similar to those before recorded of the produce of the third season 1858; but there is considerable change in the

atively late at the time of entring.

"3. Mixed mineral manures alone gave comparatively little increase of graminaceous here-

age, and reduced the proportion in the produce, both of it and the weedy herbage; but they greatly increased both the amount peare, and the proportion of the leguminous plants, trifolium, lathyras, and lotus. The deindividual species, but, compared with the pro-duce by more productive manures, a pretty even mixture of most of the grasses

chiefly of agrostis vulgeris, and partly of festu-ca duriuscula. Otherwise the distribution of species was not very materially alteres, the more luxuriantly growing grasses not being much developed. The crop was much more

plants, and a mail proportion both in number and amount of miscellaneous or weedy ones. The produce was very laxuriant, with a great

or A. flavesceus, agrostis valgaris, loftum perenne, and holeus Linatus, somewhat so. Festuca duriuscula, F. pratenis, arrhenathe-rum averaceum, alopecurus pratensis, bronus on Monday morning, reached Wolfon, where the cerouniered a rebel picket guard, which he captured. P ssing scross the Rapid Ann and Ravar a rivers in the direction of Charlotte-ville, he met the enemy within three miles of the country of the count the latter place, where he charged a body of cavalry under Stuart, driving them a considerable distance.

Capt. Ashe, of the 5th United States cavalry, charged on a rebel camp near this place with ninety-eight men, drove the enemy, barned their tents, six crissons, and two barges, and retreated without the loss of a man. This was one of the boldest fights our cavalry has made during the war. Finding his small force opposed by infantry. Stuart's cavalry, and several batteries, which opened upon him, and a number of trains had just arrived with troops to support his advance, he determined

what rough and coarse, and showing a tendency to unequal ripaness.

'8. Legumnaus herbage was almost entirely excluded whenever nitrogecous manures were used in any quantity, whether in the form of an monia salts or nitrates, slone or in combico taining both potass and pho-phoric acid gently iter-result he growth of the legimin-ous plants, percential red clover, and in ad. w

vetebling. Farmyard manure, like artificial egumineus herbege.

'9. Every description of manure diminis's d he nomb r of species and the frequency of ce-

cur nee of the miscellaneous or weedg herbaje; mineral manures alone less so than any other; nitrogecous ones, especially in combination with mineral constituents, did so very strik. ged by active manures exceping farmyard

"10. Considerable increase of produce was only obtained by means of farmyard manura, or artificial manures containing both mineral onstituents and ammonia-salts or nir tes. portion of but a few species of plants. duce was generally very s'emmy-bing "11. Meadow land mosn for hay should

not be manured exclusively with artificial manures, but should receive a dressing of well rotted farmyard dung every four or five years.
"12. Sewage irrigeton, like active minures applied to meadow land in the ordinary ey, has also a tendency to develop chiefly to emicaceous herbage, excluding the lega-tinous, and to a great extent the mises or se of the rest, encourages a few free grow-rg grasses, among which, according to ocality and other circumstances, Poa trivialis, boardy and time chemissanes, for treams, Triticum reprine, Dacytis alom rata. Hole a langus and Lolium perenne have teen observed to be very prominent. The result is an alm as reclusively graminaceous and very simple herbage. But as the produce of sewagarigsted meadows is generally ent in a very tung and succulent condition, the tend ney high the great luxuriance of a very few freerowing grasses has to give a coarse and

17"S.," of Greenfield, Mass., writes to the

above is a question which many farmers will answer in the affirmative; some express doubts concerning it, while others will per-haps give to it a decided negative reply. Would not the consideration of this question by farmers—among themselves, in the r clubs, and in their correspondence, elicit much valuable information The economic value of our manure cellars

The economic value of our manure cellars, is gauged by the answer given to this question; so also is the intrusic value of the manure itself in the spring decided by it; and the economy of the method of spreading manure late in the fall, or dropping it in small heaps, to lie through winter and be spreed to the ensuing spring, and many other like practices that we often see.

So long as the manure and compost heap is regarded as the "farmer's bank," it ought to be invested in a way to realize the largest

bined with experience, to make it in any degrea paying business.

And if frost, like a stealthy thief, enters

the "farmer's bank" to destroy or injure, it is best to arouse the stockholders to look after In deciding this question we need, besides experiment and observation among individ-uals, the aid of one versed in chemical science to extend these researches further and

fold the secrets hidden in the subtle book of nature.

We would know the effects of cold and heat and other contingent forces on anima and vegetable tissues in their various combinations, and many other matters in this con-

For such an important work we do not care to have "Prof." prefixed to the person's name who will do it, provided it be done clearly, concisely, and satisfactorily, taking facts for data.

for data.

Theoretically and plausibly it might be argued that freezing would not hurt a potato inasmuch as it is evident to the eye said potato neither gains nor loses anything thereby; or for a like reason, that it could do no harm to freeze one's hand or foot, or even be frozen all over. But of such a theorist we should be tempted to say as did Lord Byron on a slight-ly different subject:

"When Bishop Berkley said 'there was no matter, And proved it, 'twas no matter what he said.' If we divide the so called "farmer's bank' into three parts, viz: first, urine; second, veg-etable tissue or fibre; and thirdly, animal tis-sues, or what is the result of the waste of the animal body, does frost prove detrimental to or change the nature of either one of these, taken separately or when combined? Will not some one who is conversant with the subject, and knows whereof he affirms, enlighten those of us that are in ignorance. iving us therewith the whys and where

REBEL TYRANNY .- The same tale is told by all who escape from rebeldom. It is destitu-tion and tyranny. The Akron Beacon gives a letter just received by a gentleman who escaped from Georgia two years since, from another refugee who has vary lately arrived at New York. The letter writer left his home in Georgia on the 20th of January. He

ays: I had furnished a substitute and had a dis-I has turnished a subjutute and had a dis-charge from service in the armies of the Con-federacy, but the Confederate Congress passed an act a few days before I left home, to put those in the army who had furnished substi-tutes, and gave them until the 1st of February the set to put me in the army, in bad faith, so mounted on horseback and rode out.

The Sauth is now under the severest and most cruel despotism. Some months before I left home I naw white men pursued with local by direction of consents of the severest.

without manure, and those which did show any prominence were chiefly of the smaller and less five growing kinds. The tendency to form a street than without manure.

\*\*A monoid-sulfs alone considerably increased the papers have been received at the ice, from which it appears that papers of the 27th speak of have papers of the 27th speak of have the speak of have the speak of the cause of the speak of the speak of the cause of the s

tecoming very unpopular. I was in Rich-need on the 1st of January, and at any mo-sent would not have been surprised to hear t Davis's assessination. "Tis true, the state-tents we see in the paper here of the many erertions from the Southern army. I crossed be Tennessee above Gunfersville, and re-nained at the front two days, after passing within the Federal lines, and saw squads of litteen and twenty deserters come in very

MARRIED.

n the 1st inst., at Christ Church, by the Rev. Jas ik, Capt. Invin McDownes, of the 1sth Regimen. Intantry, and Alice M., daughter of the lab On the 224 February, by the Rev. Thes. Bottomb.

DIED, age. n Menday, Feb. 29th, 1864 at 5 o'clock P. M., Mrs. ZABELH ELLEN BOUCHE, wife of Charles J. Bouche, d 20 years, 4 months, and 12 days. Died, on the 25th of February, WM. McFerran, son of J. C. McFerran, of this city, in his 23d year. Died, in Shelby county, Ky., on the 20th inst., Mr., LUCINDA WELCH, wife of Captain Wm. Weich, in the 70th year of her age.

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